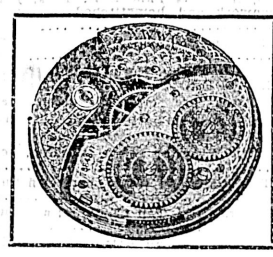
Those who still remain loyal to the old-fashioned China Teas will appreciate our
35c SPECIALLY CHOICE FORMOSA OOLONG
Direct Importing Tea & Coffee Co.
Corner Douglas and Johnson Streets.
Phone 803. VICTORIA, B.C.

The Daily Colonist.

$6 per ton Household Coal
HALL & WALKER
100 Government St. 'Phone 88.

VOL. LXXXVII NO. 115 VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY MAY, 18 1902. FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

WHEN WE REPAIR



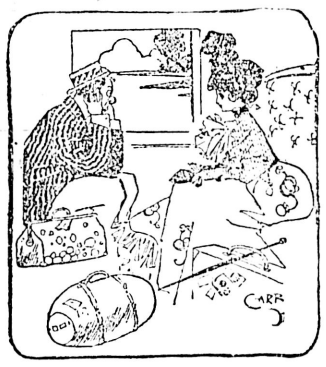
A Watch Or Clock

IT GOES.

It not only goes, but it keeps good time. It runs regularly, and is guaranteed by us for one year. A good watch needs careful attention to keep it going as it should go; but it must have intelligent attention. Our watchmakers know how to put any timepiece in good condition and keep it so. Let us look at your troublesome watch or clock and tell you what it needs.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,
Jewelers and Opticans 47 Government Street.

.....QUALITY.....
Is not always found in wines most extensively advertised.
PERINET CHAMPAGNE
IS VALUE.
GOOD JUDGES PREFER IT.
Hudson's Bay Company, Agents.



WHAT YOU SEE HERE
Is worth seeing and worth buying. We provide goods that you can use with satisfaction. Look them over, select what you require and we will guarantee that the articles you buy will be the best value you ever received.
FLOUR
Has advanced, but for a short time we will sell Ogilvie's Hungarian at $1.25 a sack. Don't miss this offer.
B. C. Granulated Sugar, 21 lbs. $1.00
B. C. Granulated Sugar, 100 lb. sack.. 4.75
B. C. Yellow Sugar, 25 lbs. 1.00
B. C. Yellow Sugar, 100 lb. sack 4.00
These prices are for this week only—so now is the time to buy your preserving sugar.
DIXI H. ROSS & CO.
Cash Grocers.

Screen Doors PAINTS, OILS, WALLPAPERS, ETC.
From $1.25 Up. J.W. Mellor, 78 Fort St

Scotch Whisky
Watson's Special Liqueur guaranteed 20 years old.
Perfect. Pure. Palatable.

Gutmann & Lindley { 24 Government St. Two Doors Above Postoffice.
Manufacturers of Furs and Taxidermy { Sealskin Garments A Specialty.
Furs Dressed, Dyed, Redyed, Altered and Repaired { Fur Garments Stored and Looked After at Moderate Rates.
.....All Work Done On Premises..... | First-Class Workmanship Guaranteed.
We offer special inducements in making up Sealskin, Persian Lamb and other Fur Garments for Ladies leaving for the North. Our prices during the summer months are greatly reduced in every branch.

NOTICE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON ANY VALUABLE SECURITY.
If you want to sell anything come and see us.
All business confidential.
L. A. ROSTEIN & CO.
ROOM 6. 115 Government St.

For Sale.
I have 70 Canary Birds, some excellent singers; also several hens with young chicks from one to three weeks old. Price reasonable.
E. M. NODEK.
12 Store Street.

Advertise in the Colonist!

Municipal Trades Licenses
The undersigned requests that all parties who have failed to attend to his notice of 2nd inst., respecting the above licenses, will do so immediately, to prevent trouble, and expense.
The Licenses are due and payable in advance on the 16th January and 16th July, and MUST for the future be paid at The City Treasurer's Office.
CHARLES KENT,
Collector.
City Hall, Victoria, B. C., April 19th, 1902.

OUR POTATOES
Are a comfort to every dinner table. Guaranteed the best cooking or baking potato on the market. Try a sack and you will grow fat while eating.
SYLVESTER FEED CO.,
City Market.

R. P. RITHET CO., Ltd.
Wholesale Merchants,
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,
Portland Cement, Etc., Etc.
.....AGENTS.....
Distillers Co., Ltd. Gillard's Pickles and Sauce.
Melcher's Canadian Gin. Zynkara.
Knox Gelatine. Columbia Flouring Mills Co.
VICTORIA, B. C.

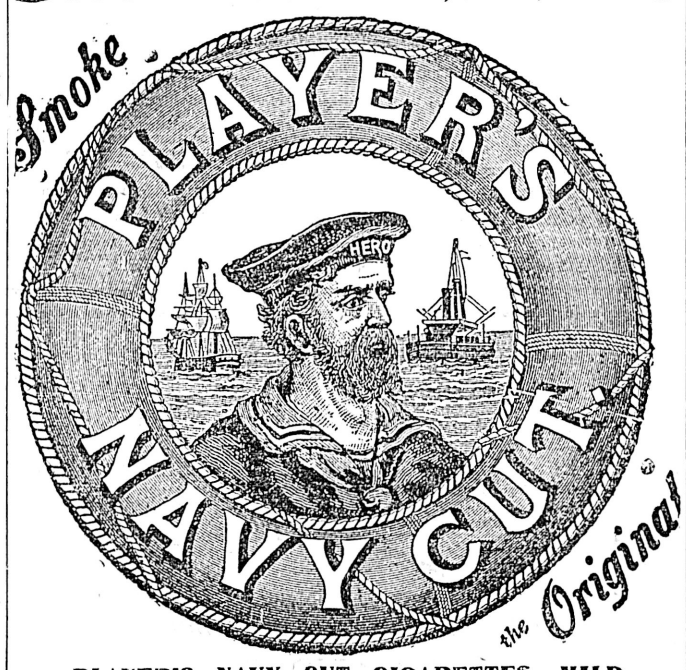
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Victoria and Vancouver

IT PAYS TO BUY AT HASTIE'S FAIR
All kinds of Wares we keep. Granite, Crockery, Tin and Chinaware, Stationery, Candles, Needles, and Pins, and all that.
Specialties just now. House cleaning supplies.
77 GOVERNMENT STREET. VICTORIA, B C

GARDEN TOOLS
Lawn Mowers and Poultry Netting
FOR SALE BY
The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ld.
32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
TELEPHONE 59. P. O. DRAWER 13.

J. A. SAYWARD
ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B.C.; WHITE HORSE, YUKON; and NELSON, B.C.
Sashes and Doors and Wood Work
OF ALL KINDS
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

JUST ARRIVED 1,000,000



.....PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES, MILD.....
Sole Agents for Western Canada.
TURNER, BEETON & COMPANY, LIMITED, VICTORIA, B.C

GREEN RIVER HOT SPRINGS
WASHINGTON
Two and a half hours from Seattle and Tacoma, on main line of N. P. railway. Special 1 1-3 round trip fare from Victoria. The most perfectly appointed health and pleasure resort in the entire West. New and modern building, steam-heated and electric lighted throughout. Splendid natural medicinal waters; perfect baths.
Skilled attendants in every department, offering to those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, disorders of the digestive, urinary and nervous systems, or to those in need of change or rest a measure of relief not elsewhere obtainable. Resident physicians; direct use of waters and baths without charge.
Write for circulars, etc. Rates from $12.50 weekly. Splendid winter resort.
J. S. KLOEBER, M. D.

HOUSES FOR SALE

James Bay District, 8 rooms	$3,200
North Chatham St., 4 rooms	400
Stanley Avenue	2,500
Amphion St., (Oak Bay ave.) 4 rooms	650
Dallas Road, 9 rooms	3,750
Green St., 2 houses, 800	1,200
St. James St., 5 rooms	1,500
Rithet St., 5 rooms	1,500
LOTS FOR SALE.	
Pemberton Road, 60x180	$1,000
Pemberton Road, 50x180	850
Esquimalt Road, one lot	300

A.W. MORE & CO., Ltd.
23 Broad Street, near Colonist Office.

No, said the magazine editor, we can't use this article of yours. It would be sure to fall flat. You see it is so clear and unequivocal that there would be no opportunity for later discussion as to what you meant."—Chicago Evening Post.

Ask for Martell's Three Star

FLY FISHERS!
Does your rod need a new tip or joint? We can replace joints, tips, spinning tips in the best greenheart finish and quality, warranted.
Don't forget our Scotch flies, at
FOX'S, 78 Gov't St.

Mining Shares.
The following stocks are good for a quick rise:
NEW FAIRVIEW CORP.
NORTH STAR.
AMERICAN BOY.
RAMBLER-CARIBOO.
LONE PINE.
BLACK TAIL.
FOR SALE—Two Crown Granted Mineral Claims on Texada Island for $2,500.
A.W. MORE & CO., Ltd.
23 Broad Street.

Madman And King

Man in Madrid Street Causes Sensation During the Royal Progress.

Demands Infanta Maria Teresa in Marriage From the King.

Reception From the People Is Not Very Hearty—Ceremony in Church.

Madrid, May 17.—A madman approached the royal carriage as the King of Spain and his mother were leaving the palace today, threw off his hat and said he wanted to marry the Infanta Maria Teresa. He was arrested.

The man gave his name as Josef Ruiz, 23 years of age, and came from the province of Alicante. He was evidently crazy and told the commissary of police that the Infanta Maria Teresa, who was in the royal carriage, had promised to marry him. He took advantage of the occasion, he said, to endeavor to speak to her brother, the King, in order to demand that he grant him (Ruiz) her hand. When the prisoner was searched no arms were found in his possession, but he had in his pocket a piece of poetry, in which he declared his love for the Infanta Maria Teresa.

On arriving at the chamber, it developed later, the King whispered to the president of the house, and the latter turned pale. When the King entered the hall, the president cried to those present: "Be reassured, a madman or a miscreant has attempted an outrage on the King. Happily, no injury was done. The criminal was arrested." The whole assembly then burst forth into a frantic and prolonged ovation.

King Alfonso, the Queen Regent and the royal party withdrew from the chamber of deputies with the same ceremonial as marked their entry into the building, and the procession was reformed and proceeded to the San Francisco church.

King Alfonso was met at the portal of the church by the Primate of Spain and the cardinal archbishop of Santiago de Compostela, Jose Maria Martin de Herrera y de la Igledia, and 20 bishops, all in magnificent robes. The King took his seat on the throne placed beside an alter, specially erected in front of Grand Altar, whence he was visible from all the tribunes erected around the rotunda. A Te Deum was then chanted by a grand orchestra.

The King left the church with the same ceremony as on his entry, and returned direct to the palace. King Alfonso today, for the first time, wore the uniform of a captain-general, dark blue, with gold facings and red silk waistband, from which hung a sword. He wore a steel helmet with a white plume.

The reception met with by the procession was, on the whole, lukewarm on the part of the immense crowds, composed chiefly of people who had gathered to witness the pageant out of curiosity. At the Puerto del Sol no cheer was raised until the King arrived there, when he received an ovation, mainly, however, from the spectators who packed the windows and balconies. There were some cheers from the people in the streets and hats were waved; but many men did not even uncover their heads.

King Alfonso, who was seated on the right of his mother, smiled continually and acknowledged the cheers by bowing and waving his white gloved hand out of the window of the royal coach. There were a number of minor accidents, due to the rushes of the crowds, but no fatalities were reported.

TO INVESTIGATE THE COMBINE

Government Appoints Commission to Enquire Into the Tobacco Trust.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 17.—Mr. Chamberlain cables that the Secretary of State for India approves of two additional appointments unattached to the Indian staff corps this year.

The Department of the Interior has been advised that a building has been leased in London for new immigration offices situated on the corner of Trafalgar Square. W. T. R. Preston is in charge.

Judge McTavish, of Ottawa, has been appointed a commissioner to investigate and report upon the alleged combine existing between certain tobacco companies doing business in Canada, as a result of representations made by tobacco manufacturers to the government some months ago.

The body of Arthur Lindsay, post office clerk, missing since March 21, was found today in a log pond near the C. P. R. sheds at this city. It was thought at the time of his disappearance that he may have met with foul play. His watch and other valuables being found, do away with other theories than that he was drowned by accident. Lindsay was in the postal service for many years.

QUITE NORMAL.

Usual Steady Revolutionary Conditions Prevail in Central America.

Washington, May 17.—The Navy department today was informed of the departure of the gunboat Machias from Colon for Bocas del Toro, where advices to the State department indicate another impending clash between the Liberal and government forces.

LOOKS LIKE SUCCESS.

The Gathering of Boards of Trade Delegates for Toronto.

Toronto, May 17.—(Special)—The conference of boards of trade representatives, which is to be held here on June 14 and 15, bids fair, from present appearances, to be the greatest gathering in the interests of trade and commerce which has ever taken place in Toronto. Thirty-nine boards have already accepted an invitation to send representatives, and it is probable that more than a hundred delegates will be present, besides others who are interested in questions to be discussed.

The Methodists In Conference

No Changes Yet Made in the First Draft of Minister's Stations.

Columbia Packing Company of Westminster to Errect a Cannery at Comox.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, May 17.—The Methodist conference will continue its deliberations for several days yet. It was found there was no chance of getting through today and an adjournment was made at noon until Monday. The most important discussion this morning was on proposed rescue work among women in Kootenay.

Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Kaslo, had statistics that riveted the attention of the conference. Rev. E .S. Rowe, however, made a very strong argument in the debate. He presented new ideas on the subject and urged that money be raised at once and a home established. The matter was left to a committee to bring in a comprehensive recommendation.

This afternoon a ministerial session was held, and tonight a very interesting public lecture was delivered by Rev. Mr. Rowe, on the social problem. On Monday an official visit will be paid to the conference by Mayor Neelands, and a visit will also be made by the Nanaimo Presbyterian synod, the latter to present various matters recently considered in Nanaimo.

Representatives of the W .C. T. U. and the Columbia college will also address the conference. The first drafting stations has not yet been altered.

The Columbia Packing company, of New Westminster, have secured a seining license for use near Comox, the company agreeing to erect a cannery with a capacity of 20,000 cases on the spot, and to salt salmon in large quantities for the local and export market. This new industry will be an advantage to Comox, as it will mean the employment of many men at that place.

LUCKY MEN OF WINNIPEG

Names of Those Chosen For Coronation Contingent—Machinists' Strike

From Our Own Correspondents.

Winnipeg, May 17.—The names of the men recommended to represent the C. M. R. and the 90th Regiment at the coronation ceremonies were forwarded to Ottawa today. The lucky soldiers are: 90th Regiment, Quartermaster Sergt. McKay and Sergt Bugler Fowler. C. M. R., Sergt.-Major Page, Quartermaster Sergt. Timmis, Sergt. Instructor Carroll, Sergt. Instructor Rutledge, Sergt. Square, Sergt. Allison, Lance Corporal Hind, Lance Corporal Still; Ptes. Mayne, Green, Langevin, Mason and H. Simots.

The Canadian Northern machinists are still out on strike. In all 52 are off. They are made up as follows: Machinists, 12; boilermakers, 12; tinsmiths, 4; helpers, 20, and apprentices, 6. The men are asking for an increase of three cents an hour.

A man named Calhoun, one of the Canadian Northern strikers, was found dead in the yards this morning; cause accidental.

The Archbishop of Rupert's Land has appointed Rev. Wilfrid Thomas, lately rector of St. Luke's church, to the benefice of Christ church, Selkirk.

The Canadian Northern is to build another extension this summer in the vicinity of the boundary. The new line will run East from Emerson and be between 20 and 30 miles in length. Surveyors are now engaged in laying out the route of the extension, and the contract for the work will probably be let in a few days.

The last span of the new C. P. R. bridge was placed on the piers today. The rails will be laid at once, and it is expected the C. P. R. trains will be running over the new structure next month.

CUNARD LINE.

Control Cannot Be Secured Secretly by Combine.

London, May 17.—It is now definitely declared that control of the Cunard line cannot be secured by any combine privately as no one director of that line holds sufficient shares to turn over the control. If the Morgans accomplish anything with the Cunard line it will be by means of a company meeting of which the public would certainly know something.

LABBY'S LIBELS.

They Come High but He Must Have Them.

London, May 17.—Although Henry Labouchere did not lose the libel action brought against him by Mr. Cowen, the secretary of a club, it cost Truth's editor between £6,000 and £7,000. The fees of counsel alone amounted to £4,000. This is nothing unusual to Mr. Labouchere. Some years ago he was sued for libel on a result of commenting on a London convent. He won, but it cost him nearly £10,000. His Lambri Pasha case cost him the same amount.

Victims of Soufriere

Eruption on St. Vincent Was as Terrible as That on Martinique.

But Loss of Life Smaller as Population Was Far Less.

Number of Victims Is Placed Now at About Two Thousand.

Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, May 17.—In the absence of further eruptions of the volcano of Soufriere, the inhabitants of St. Vincent are gradually becoming settled. Most horrifying details are given of the condition of the country, where thousands of cattle and human corpses lay in a state of decomposition for several days during the agitation. Although the number of deaths in the island, due to the disaster, is estimated, judging from the missing inhabitants, at 2,000, up to the night of May 13, only 1,268 bodies had been buried. The undiscovered bodies are probably covered with lava.

In a small shop which was opened three days after the eruption, 87 decaying corpses were discovered, and not one of them was recognizable. In the dwelling house of the manager of one of the estates, 30 corpses were found in a similar condition, and other sickening discoveries have been made. The district is being rapidly cleared. A number of patients have been brought to the city. Of these, many are suffering from fractured skulls caused by the stones thrown from the volcano, and the majority of them were burned by the lava thrown up with the vapor.

Towards evening yesterday, there was a small convulsion, followed by a small discharge of smoke, but this caused no alarm. The weather is fine, and the excitement is abating. The bed of lava in the Windward district is still hot. The abyss, 900 feet deep, and 200 feet wide, which existed between Langley Park and Rabacci is filled with lava and the physical features of the mountain on either side are apparently more beautiful than before the eruption.

A curious circumstance connected with the eruption, is that the earthquakes were not general, notwithstanding the smallness of the island. While at Chateau Belair, the convulsions preceding the eruption of May 7 were almost continuous every few hours; in Kingstown and Georgetown only 60 shocks were felt in four hours. Although attended with smaller loss of life, the eruption of La Soufriere was not less violent than that of Mount Pelee in the Island of Martinique.

The area covered by lava here, comprises 16 square miles. The fact that the loss of life and damage to property in St. Vincent were smaller than in Martinique, is due to the position of La Soufriere, and the smaller population of the district, the mountain overhanging sugar and arrowroot estates and a couple of thinly populated villages, whose inhabitants were given warning of the approaching disaster, and fled for their lives. All the villagers who remained were killed.

The officials of St. Vincent are busy relieving the sufferers and feeding the homeless. The problem now facing the government is how to provide permanently for the natives who lost houses, lands and everything they possessed.

PROMOTION.

Montreal, May 17.—(Special)—A circular issued today by Mr. McNicoll, vice-president of the C. P. R., promotes J. G. Bury to the position of general superintendent of the Lake Superior division.

SUPPORT BILL OR RESIGN

Mass Meeting at Alberni Sends District Mandate to Mr. Neil.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Alberni, May 17.—There was a big meeting here tonight to discuss railway matters, 60 persons being present, and the following resolution, moved by Jas. B. Thompson, and seconded by Christopher Jacobson, was carried unanimously:

"That this meeting, called for discussion on railway matters, finds that the best interests of the Alberni district are being jeopardized by the stand taken by our member, Mr. Neil, in not supporting the Canadian Northern Railway bill before the local House for approval; and it is resolved by the majority of those present that the wish of the electorate is to have our member vote in favor of said bill; further, that rather than have him vote against a measure of such vital importance to this district, we deem it his duty in our interests to resign and re-appeal to the constituency for endorsation in such action."

The speakers were; Dr. A. M. Watson, Geo. A. Huff, ex-M.P.P., Jas. B. Thompson, Chas. L. Selz and G. F. Alexander.

MINING DEAL.

Camp Mansfield Mines Taken Over by a Company.

Nelson, May 17.—(Special)—Instructions were received by Taylor & O'Shea, solicitors of this city, today, for the registration in British Columbia of the Kaslo-Slocan Mining & Financial company, limited, with a capitalization of £500,000. Of this amount £100,000 has been paid into the treasury. The properties taken over by the new company are those formerly belonging to the Chapleau Consolidated, Rene, Laudie and Mansfield syndicate, embracing the properties in Camp Mansfield, in the south fork of Kaslo creek, in the Slocan, and including the well known Joker mine and Chapleau, on Lemon creek. Operations on an extensive scale are to be commenced immediately on the Chapleau and Joker mines. On the Chapleau, a 10-stamp mill and a tramway was put in by the old company. On the Joker the principal work done consists of the stripping of the ledge through the width of the claim. These properties have now been lying idle for over a year. It is understood that the new company has been formed by Ernest Mansfield, the well known mining company promoter.

Your Doctor Wants

His medicine to produce certain results. He knows what to expect from the pharmaceutically pure drugs and if his prescription is made up with these kinds of drugs he knows it. Drugs involve the question of kill or cure. If they're pure they'll cure, if not, they're more likely to harm than to aid. If you have to take medicine—don't fool about it—go where purity is made the standard of all DRUGS kept for sale. We believe our Drug Stock meets these conditions of purity. This purity and prescription accuracy is for your benefit in exchange for your patronage.

Terry & Marett

CHEMISTS.

S.E. Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts., VICTORIA, B.C.

In Attendance Night and Day.

King Alfonso The Thirteenth

Long Regency in Spain Ended as Young King Attains Majority.

He Takes Oath Before Cortes and Swears to Uphold Constitution.

Madrid, May 17.—King Alfonso attained his majority today, and became King in fact, as well as in name, having reached the age, 16, prescribed by the constitution.

Beautiful weather favored this, the central day of the fetes. The Queen Regent has sent the following letter to the premier, Senor Sagasta:

"On terminating today the regency to which I was called by the constitution at the time of profound sadness and unexpected widowhood, I feel in the depth of my heart the necessity of expressing to the Spanish people my immense and unchanging gratitude for the proofs of affection and support which I have received from all classes of society. If at that time I foresaw that without the loyalty and confidence of the people I would be unable to fulfil my mission, today in looking back on the period, the longest of all the Spanish regencies, and recollecting the bitter trials through which Providence has spared us, I appreciate those virtues in all their magnitude, affirming that, thanks to them, the nation has been able to traverse such a profound crisis under conditions which augur an epoch of tranquil well-being for the future. Therefore, in handing to King Alfonso XIII. the powers which I have exercised in his name, I am confident that all the Spaniards who are gathering around him will inspire him with the confidence and fortitude necessary to fulfil the hopes placed in him. That will be the most complete recompense for his mother who, having devoted her life to the fulfilment of duties, begs God to protect her son in order that, emulating the glories of his ancestors, he may succeed in giving peace and prosperity to the noble people over whom he will reign tomorrow. I beg you to make known to all Spaniards this sincere expression of my profound thanks and fervent wishes I make for the felicity of our beloved country."

The royal procession started shortly before 2 p.m. The King received an ovation from the enormous crowds on the streets. The procession was formed on the Plaza de Armas in front of the palace, and proceeded to the chamber of deputies, where, in the presence of the senators and deputies, the King took the oath to uphold the constitution.

A detachment of the royal bodyguard rode in front of the massively gilded chariot termed the "Royal Crown," having gilt allegorical figures standing out in relief from the panels, and whose roof was surmounted by a heavy gilded crown. The hammer-cloth, a wonderful piece of embroidery work, is valued at $18,000. The King and Queen Regent were seated side by side in the royal coach, and were accompanied by the Infanta Maria Teresa, youngest sister of His Majesty.

The procession proceeded through streets gay with flags and bunting, beneath festoons of evergreens. At the chamber of deputies a delegation consisting of twelve senators and twelve deputies received Their Majesties at the steps and preceded by mace bearers they were conducted through the antechambers filled with courtiers and others. The King, Queen Regent, and the Prince and Princess of the Asturias, ascended a platform facing the semi-circle gilded hall, around which the benches were filled to their capacity by senators, deputies, courtiers and ministers. The foreign princes and other special envoys were seated immediately to the right of the platform.

As the royal party entered every one present rose and remained standing till the Queen Regent pronounced the words: "Be seated."

The president of the chamber, Senator Vega Armijo, then said, amid silence: "Senor, the Cortes, convoked by your August Mother, are assembled to receive from Your Majesty the oath which in accordance with the constitution you come to take to maintain the constitution and laws."

Senor Armijo then drew near to the King and held out a Bible at the same time keeping open a book containing a form of the oath. His Majesty placing his right hand on the Bible then uttered the following words: "I swear by God upon the Holy Bible to maintain the constitution and laws. If so I do, may God reward me; if I do not, may He call me to account."

The Queen Regent and all others present listened to the oath standing. King Alfonso then again sat himself on the throne.

The president of the chamber, addressing the King, said: "The Cortes have received the oath Your Majesty has taken to maintain the constitution and laws."

At the same moment the booming of 21 guns was again heard, announcing to the city that the King had taken the oath.

Paris, May 17.—A copy of a Carlist manifesto, seized at Madrid, has reached Paris. It is signed "Your King, Carlos," and protests against the "Ursurpation of the throne by the so-called Alfonzo XIII." The manifesto fell flat, and the publishers were prosecuted.

AT THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

This trying period in woman's life usually comes between the ages of forty and fifty years, and is marked by irritability, headache, dizziness, irregular monthlies, fitful appetite, forebodings of evil, palpitation of the heart and constipation. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is above all a woman's medicine, because it helps her safely through this trying period. It enriches the blood, strengthens the nerves, regulates the functions of the feminine organs and tones and and invigorates the whole body.

Major J. Cooper Mason, 10th Royal Grenadiers, who was a subaltern in the second contingent and was severely wounded at Paardeberg, was on Friday night at Toronto, decorated with the insignia of the D. S. O. by Major-General O'Grady Haly.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

Local News.

Mafeking Day.—Flags were flying yesterday over the City hall, it being the anniversary of the relief of Mafeking.

Firemen Thanked.—Messrs. Taylor & Haggart wish to thank the chief of the Fire department and his men for their quick response to call, and capital work done in extinguishing the fire at their iron bedstead factory on Yates street, which might have proved very serious, more especially as they carry no insurance.

Lots of Visitors.—The tourist travel is starting in earnest and it is certain that much of it is being attracted through the efforts of the Tourist association. Yesterday afternoon the Majestic brought in 80 passengers, and on Tuesday next she will bring over the first Raymond-Whitcomb party of the season. The party consists of 80 persons, and they will spend a night and a day here, leaving afterwards for Vancouver.

Poisoned Dog.—President Dallain, of the S. P. C. A., made a trip out into Saanich yesterday to investigate a dog-poisoning case, which had been brought to the notice of that association. On inquiry it was found, however, that the dog, which belonged to the Rev. J. W. Winslow, the Methodist minister stationed at Sidney, had come to grief quite accidentally through having discovered some poisoned meat which had been set out to kill rats.

Have a Clue.—The San Francisco Bulletin says that C. B. Hadley, wanted for the murder of Nora Fuller, will soon be in custody, for the San Francisco police have found the trail he took in leaving the city. A special despatch to the San Francisco Call from Kansas City says a man answering Hadley's description was arrested there for drunkenness, and after he was released the police received the circular asking them to arrest Hadley. A Kansas city newspaperman says he saw the fugitive at the Hot Springs on January 31, and asked for mail addressed to Hadley and enquired for San Francisco papers.

We kindly thank the chief and his staff of the fire department for the prompt way in which they extinguished the fire Friday night at our bedstead factory.

TAYLOR & HAGGART,
Yates street.

GOODWIN AND ELLIOTT.

Famous Comedian and His Wife Appear Here on Thursday Evening.

In considering the great comedians of the United States, the name of Nathaniel C. Goodwin must ever rank as the first. This may sound a trifle dogmatic, but it is a fact. Some would suggest that of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, but he must be entirely eliminated from all comparisons, as he occupies a position peculiarly his own, and it would serve no purpose to compare any other actor with Mr. Jefferson, therefore he is not included in what follows: A careful comparison of the work of Mr. Goodwin with that of his contemporaries will easily place him at the front, as above stated. Mr. Goodwin began his stage career in burlesque, later on he was a comic opera star, then he branched forth into what might be called low grade farce and worried himself gradually into the better class of light plays. The best that could be found in light farces came next, then followed the old comedies, with occasional flashes of sentiment, and lastly, we have him in "When We Were Twenty-One," which more than any other play serves to demonstrate the marvelous ability and adaptability of Mr. Goodwin, and a careful comparison of him with other comedians will certainly place him without a peer among them. That his success and that of Miss Maxine Elliott, too, have been reached not by easy stages, but by the hardest kind of hard work and the closest attention, goes without saying, for no one who will witness their finished performances in their latest and what has been termed their best success, can see that the fame attained by these two incomparable people and gained otherwise than by almost limitless and, some would say, infinite study. Mr. Goodwin expected to produce another play, but so numerous have been the letters both from friends and well-wishers in the various cities in which his tour has been booked for another opportunity to see Esmond's charming love idyll that both Miss Elliott and Mr. Goodwin determined to gratify the desires of their admirers and again present "When We Were Twenty-One," and that, too, with all the original scenic accessories and decorative effects that made its presentation so notable both in New York and London. Many of the same cast that aided in the organization of the play have also been secured by those two co-stars, therefore the performance to be given in this city on Thursday evening will surely rank as the best ever seen here.

A HITCH.

Clergymen Would Not Marry a Would-Be Happy Pair.

That there's many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip was well brought home to a little party of Seattleites yesterday afternoon. They had come over here to have the bonds of Hymen forged in a double marriage, and having sought a clergyman, who on enquiry, declined to perform the marriage, as he believed that the six months necessary under United States law between divorce and remarriage, had not elapsed. Another minister was found, who pressed no vexatious inquiries, and both knots were tied and a happy wedding feast was duly held.

When asked in London on Friday if there was any truth in the statement that he had offered to pay $20,000,000 for the Philippines, provided he was authorized to announce to the Filipino that their independence would be acknowledged ultimately by the United States, Andrew Carnegie replied: "Yes, and I meant it."

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star Brandy.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite.

FOUR KILLED.

Passenger Train on C. B. & Q. Comes to Grief.

Lincoln, Neb., May 17.—Word has reached here that an Eastbound passenger train on the Montana line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway collided with a stock train this morning at Hyannis, Neb. Four passengers were killed and a dozen injured.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

THE TOURIST ASSOCIATION.

Information Bureau Will Be Kept Open In Evenings.

The regular weekly meeting of the executive committee of the Tourist association was held last night in the association rooms, No. 34 Fort street. Several matters of importance were discussed, among them the advisability of keeping the bureau open in the evenings for the convenience of strangers and citizens desiring information.

Mr. Cuthbert reported having made good progress in Los Angeles and San Francisco, meeting with much encouragement in both cities. At Los Angeles he was well received by the press, the Herald devoting a column to explaining his mission and commending the objects of the Tourist association to its readers. The article was illustrated with an excellent half-tone portrait of Mr. Cuthbert. He is now en route for Portland, whence he will visit Tacoma and Seattle, arriving home on May 21.

It was decided to issue second editions of the booklet and folder, the demand for copies on hand being so great as to indicate a scarcity in the near future.

The members hurried through the business and adjourned early in order to attend the complimentary concert given in aid of the association by the Fifth Regiment band, proceeding in a body to the Drill hall.

SOCIETY REUNION.

Arrangements for the Big Celebration in June.

The societies in Victoria were fully represented at the meeting on Thursday evening at the Pioneers' Hall. The president, Sergeant Redgrave, was in the chair, and the roll showed over thirty delegates present, one of the lodges not having held meetings since the invitations to be present were sent out. Communications from several points were read, which showed that the interest in the reunion was increasing. From Nanaimo a communication was announced that as soon as the 24th of May celebration was over the secretary of the Nanaimo Reunion would take up the matter with the societies of that city. The programme committee, who met last Tuesday evening to consider the events which would be thought interesting and prove acceptable to the large crowd who are expected to be present, read their report. Over thirty events of various character were submitted and accepted by the committee present, one item being a new feature, and confined to teams from the army, navy, firemen and police, will be run on the same principle as the harriers' race in the old land. A committee will wait on the tradesmen of the city for assistance and donations. At previous reunions of this character the societies have received very generous gifts, the resulting profits being distributed to the various charitable institutions of the city. The committee decided to celebrate the reunion on the 27th of June, and it will no doubt, bring thousands of visitors other than members of societies in the city. The following sub-committees were appointed: Finance, Messrs. Hanna, Price and Mansell; Sports, Messrs. Hilton, McKay, James, Lindsay and Williamson; Music, Messrs. McEachern, Darling and Holmes; Printing, Messrs. Sexton, Creech and Fullerton; Tombola, Messrs. Parsons, Cooper, Allatt and Jones; Archery, Messrs. T. C. Smith, Henley and Hilton; Grounds, Messrs. Price, Sexton and Bragg; Reception committee will consist of the chairmen of sub-committees. It was decided to have a societies reunion badge as before. Sub-committees will meet in room 1, Brunswick hotel. The next meeting of the general committee will take place on Monday, May 26th.

The Danger of Low Vitality

Severe Colds, Pneumonia, Consumption Find Easy Victims in Persons Whose Health is in Poor Condition—Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

At no season of the year is a low condition of health more likely to lead to serious results than at the present time. With vitality running low, the blood thin and nerves exhausted, one is made susceptible to colds and catarrhs on the slightest exposure. Gradually a persistent cough, hawking and spitting, is established, and each severe cold is accompanied by chills, fever, pains in the chest, and sometimes spitting of blood.

This is the short and deadly road that leads to pneumonia, consumption and other deadly lung troubles, and the only sure method of avoiding them is to keep the general health just as near to the high-water mark as possible all the time. It is because of its remarkable influence as a system-builder that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has come to be so universally used as a means of increasing vitality and raising the standard of health.

There is no lesson which experience more strongly emphasizes than the importance of keeping the body well filled with health-giving vitality. When a weakened, run-down system is attacked by pneumonia, consumption, or even a heavy cold, there is small chance of ever shaking it off. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food instills into the blood the most potent blood-forming and nerve-invigorating elements which have ever been found in nature. You cannot possibly help but be benefited by this preparation, and even in long-standing cases of extreme debility and prostration there is good hope for recovery by the persistent use of this great food cure.

It is not wise to neglect the health at any time. Do not wait until you are completely exhausted and worn out before appealing to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Build up the system while yet there is some foundation to build on. Put new, rich blood in the shrivelled arteries, new vital energy into the nerves, and add firm flesh and solid muscles to the body, in order that in the day of trial, when attacked by disease, there may be some chance for fighting the great foe to human happiness.

Should you find yourself suffering from a cough, bronchitis, asthma, or any similar trouble, we can recommend you to use Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, believing it to be the most thoroughly effective treatment that you can possibly obtain. It has time and again proven its power over asthma, and affords the greatest relief even in the most serious cases of pneumonia and consumption.

While Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is aiding expectoration, clearing the choked-up air passages, and healing and soothing the torn and ulcerated linings of the throat and bronchial tubes, do not lose sight of the value of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as a means of restoring lost strength and vigor. It is a unique preparation of surprising effect as a blood and nerve restorative. Fifty cents a box, six boxes for $2.50. At all dealers; or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

GRAND Coronation Bazaar

The Ladies' Guild of St. John's Church will hold a Grand Coronation Bazaar in

The A. O. U. W. Hall

ON

Wednesday and Thursday, June 4, 5

FOR SALE.

Point Ellice Boat House with boats and fittings complete, as a going concern. Any reasonable offer accepted. Also two small boat houses for sale. For particulars apply to ALLAN S. DUMBLETON, Law Chambers, Bastion Street, Victoria.

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.

It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering. It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequaled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. G. H. Anderson and family wish to express their thanks for the many kind expressions of sympathy during their bereavement.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Thursday, May 22.

The Fashionable Event This Season,

MR. N. C. GOODWIN, MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT

In their Greatest American and London Success,

WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE,

As played 105 nights at the Comedy Theatre.

Prices $2.00, $1.50, $1.00 and 50c. Seats on sale Tuesday a. m.

TENDERS.

TENDERS wanted for erecting 6 to 15 dwelling houses at Crofton, B. C. Apply next Tuesday at office of the Lenora Copper Mining Co., Ltd., Non-Personal Liability.

McGREGOR BLOCK,
Victoria, B. C.

FLOWERS.

Visitors welcome to Greenhouses to see our large stock of Geraniums, Pelargoniums, Fuchsias,

And other plants and flowers.

FAIRVIEW NURSERY.

F. FRANCIS, Propr.

City Store 74 Yates St. Tel. 98.
Greenhouses Esquimalt Road. Tel 219.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Time Table.—Effective October 15th, 1901.

ALASKA ROUTE—FOR SKAGWAY DIRECT.

	Lv. Victoria. 1 o'clock, a.m.	Lv. Vancouver. 8 o'clock p.m.
	Per Charmer.	
Princess May	May 27.	May 27.
"	June 6.	June 6.
	Lv. Victoria. 11 p.m.	Lv. Vancouver. 8 p.m.
S. S. Amur	May 18.	May 19

To Vancouver, daily, 1 a. m.

To Alert Bay, Rivers Inlet, Namu, Skeena River points, Naas and intermediate points, Thursdays, 11 p. m.

From New Westminster for Ladner, Lulu Island and Victoria, Tuesday and Friday, 7 a. m.

From New Westminster for Chilliwack and way landings, on Fraser River, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock.

To Ahouset and intermediate points, 1st, 7th and 14th day of each month, at 23 o'clock; for Quatsino, Cape Scott and way ports, 20th at 23 o'clock.

All steamers from Victoria sail from C. P. R. wharf. The company reserves right of changing time table at any time without notification.

For particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to nearest agent, or

J. W. TROUP, Manager, Victoria, B. C.

E. J. COYLE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

H. H. ABBOTT, General Agent, Victoria.

DIED.

HIMBERGER—At Ladner, B. C., on May 8th, Louis Himberger, a native of Ohio, aged about 15 years.

MARRIED.

COVERDALE—JACKMAN—On May 14th, at St. Luke's, Cedar Hill, by the Rev. Mr. Connel, Mrs. M. E. Coverdale, eldest daughter of W. H. Hill of Sault St. Marie, to Samuel James Jackman, of Victoria, B. C.

MONUMENTS

BE SURE TO

Get Stewart's Prices

on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Streets

SMOKE

Province Cigars,
Province Cigars,
Province Cigars,
Province Cigars,
Province Cigars,
Province Cigars,

Manufactured by the

Province Cigar Co.

46 YATES STREET.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders for the erection of a stone and frame residence on Catherine street, will be received up to noon, 22nd inst.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. MACLURE,
Architect.

Room five, Five Sisters' Block.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

I hereby give notice that the Ward Room Officers of H. M. S. Grafton are not responsible for any debts contracted by me.

M. PEREZ,
Mess Man.

CARSE & DALY

65 Yates Street

Electrical Engineers,

ETC.

All kinds of Electrical Machinery and Appliances Installed.

Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to.

'PHONE 759.

John Colbert

Plumber, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter, Ships Plumbing, Etc.

No. 4 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
Telephone 552. P. O. Box 545.

J. O'SULLIVAN, F.C.S.

PROVINCIAL ASSAYER BY EXAMINATION,

RELIABLE! CONFIDENTIAL.

Assayer for 26 years with Vivian & Sons, Swansea. Complete analysis of ores, etc., etc. CONTROL ASSAYS.

VICTORIA TENT AND AWNING FACTORY

Bastion Square, Next Board of Trade.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in Tents, Store and Window Awnings and Flags. The newest styles in Awning Stripes, Hammocks and Camp Furniture. Tents of all kinds to rent.

All Awnings manufactured by us are Double Sewn.

A von Hagen, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

Cancellation of Reserve on Foreshore and Tidal Land.

Notice is hereby given that the reservation on foreshore and tidal land, notice whereof was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated 15th March, 1890, is cancelled. Any person desirous of acquiring a lease of any foreshore or tidal land must take steps to acquire the same in the manner provided by section 41 of the "Land Act," after the expiration of three (3) months from the date of this notice.

W. C. WELLS,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 8th April, 1902.

C. C. Russell

WHOLESALE SUPPLY STORES, DOUGLAS STREET

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

Costumes and Dress Skirts

MADE TO ORDER.

Our made-to-order skirts and costumes are stylish, perfect fitting and cheaper than ready made goods. Skilled white labor only employed. Specials:

Briggs Priestley's Reliable Black Goods.

WE CARRY A COMPLETE stock of Black Dress Goods, every yard of which is thoroughly reliable. Serges, Lustres, Cashmeres, Biarritz Cloth, Henriettas, Lindora Cords, Melrose Coatings, Eoliene Cords, Soliel, Amazon Cloth, Fancy Lusters, Crepons, Venetian Cloth, Poplins and Cheviots.

Write for our Wholesale Catalogue.

CHILDREN'S DAY---TUESDAY.

A Souvenir will be Given Away to Every Little Girl Visiting "The Westside" on Tuesday.

THE WESTSIDE

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE. . . . . MAY 18, 1902.

MONDAY'S SPECIALS!!

The Westside presents to your notice tomorrow a list of the most pronounced and unmistakable bargains. That hundreds will heartily respond to this unstinted bargain offering the management feel confident, and once again prove that SMALL PRICES become great by bringing in enormous returns.

Laces and Neckwear

A special collection of Ladies' Neckwear and New Laces priced exceedingly low.

LADIES' PURE SILK TIES, daintily tucked, in colors Pale Blue, Pink, Black and Cream, ends prettily finished with drawnwork and hemstitched. SPECIAL PRICES 35c, 60c

LADIES LACE TIES, in White or Cream, new designs, SPECIAL PRICES 25c, 35c

NEW LACES, in hundreds of the latest designs in White, Ecru, Cream or the new Twine Color. SPECIAL PRICES FROM ..... 10c to $1.25

Glove Bargains.

Prices are crowded down, particularly low in this department just now. Here they are:

LADIES' CHAMOIS WASHING GLOVES, with White or Black stitching, per pair. SPECIAL PRICE 65c

LADIES' FINE KID GLOVES, in colors Tan, Black and White, perfect fitting, per pair. SPECIAL PRICE 75c

LADIES' FRENCH SUEDE GLOVES, in colors Grey, Tan or Black; a popular glove for summer wear. SPECIAL PRICE 90c

"THE WESTSIDE'S" SPECIAL GLOVE, for ladies, an extra fine kid in colors Grey, Tan, Black and White, per pair. SPECIAL PRICE $1.00

WHITE ORGANDIE BLOUSES.

Tomorrow's bargains in Ladies White Organdie Blouses, will be the most remarkable of the season, from the standpoint of fit, style, finish and best of all, lowness of prices.

Ladies' White Organdie Blouses, with 24 rows tucking in front, 16 rows of tucking at back. **Special price, 50c.**

White Organdie Blouses, with 46 rows of tucking down front and 16 at back, new detachable collar. **Special price, $1.25**

Ladies' White Organdie Blouses, beautifully finished with wide hemstitched tucking, back and front. **Special price, $1.00**

White Organdie Blouses handsomely tucked & trimmed with rich Swiss Insertion down front. **Special price, $1.40**

Men's Summer Suits.

Here's a bargain in Men's Summer Flannel Suits that will bother the life out of tailors to know how it can be done.

MEN'S SUMMER FLANNEL SUITS, for boating, golf, tennis, etc., cut and finished in the latest style. Regular value $7.00 a suit. SPECIAL PRICE $4.95

MEN'S LIGHT FANCY WASH VESTS, double and single breasted, neat effects. Regular value $1.50 each. SPECIAL PRICE 95c

MEN'S FANCY DARK VESTS, double breasted style, newest cut, patent watch cleaning pocket. Regular value $3.50 each. SPECIAL PRICE $1.90

MEN'S OUTING BELTS, in several new patterns, solid leather, and the latest improvements. Regular value, $2.00 each. SPECIAL PRICE $1.25

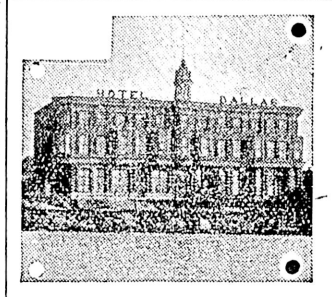
High Class Millinery

On Monday there will commence a special sale of Paris, New York and London Pattern Hats, of a quality and beauty never before equalled for higher priced hats in past seasons. Monday's show of hats will be full of style and beauty. Read the offers—then come and see the hats.

All our $20.00 Pattern Hats go on Monday at $12.00

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

The Hutcheson Company, Ltd., Victoria, B. C.



Hotel • Dallas

Strictly First-Class.

Victoria's Seaside Resort, Overlooking the Straits And Olympian Ranges.

RATES MODERATE.

M. Patterson, - - Prop

JUST ARRIVED FROM THE EAST

Pure Maple Syrup.

This is genuine Maple Syrup, made from Maple Sap—not from brown sugar and water.

The above is put up in quart and ½ gallon tins; also in quart bottles. One trial is all that's necessray to convince you of quality.

It's a Treat!! Try it!!!

A. SCHROEDER, James Bay Grocer.

Phone 636.

THE HINTON ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

All Kinds of Electric Appliances Supplied, and Electric Machinery Installed. . . . . .

AGENTS FOR THE—

CANADA FOUNDRY COMPANY,

Manufacturers of all Kinds of Iron Supplies, Pipe, Hydrants, Ornamental Work, Etc., Etc.

On Sale at Stoddart's Jewelry Store

63 YATES STREET.

DIAMOND RINGS

set in the most skilful manner at reduced prices during this month.

One Carat, per fect stone ..... $100.00 a carat
One Carat, second class, ...$75.00 a carat
One Carat, third class .....$50.00 a carat

Several good stones slightly off color at ..... $40.00 a carat
½ Carat, ¼ Carat, ⅛ Carat solid gold diamond rings from ..... $5.00 up

These prices only hold good to the end of May, 1902, any ring considered by the purchaser not worth 20 per cent more than similar articles can be bought elsewhere, cash will be returned after one month's investigation.

THE GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE.

The great slaughter sale at 88 Yates street, will soon be declared off, so don't miss this opportunity to get good goods at about one-half price. We have just marked up a lot of Remnants in plain and fancy Silks, which are real bargains. Our entire stock of Blouses and Wrappers have been entered into this sale at greatly reduced prices. These are all new, this season's goods and of the latest style and finish. Ladies' Sailor Hats all at reduced prices.

A good line of Men's Working Shirts. Regular price $1.25. Sale price..... 75c
Boys' Caps, each..... 10c
Ladies' Gloves (lisle), pr 15c
Child's do 5c
Light Colored Crepons 50c yard, now..... 25c
Dress Muslins per yd.. 10c
White Bed Spreads $1.00, now..... 65c
White Bed Spreads $1.35, now..... 90c

Hundreds of Remnants of all Kinds.

Wescott Bros., - Yates Street.

Grown on British soil
packed by Canadians
in British Columbia
and delicious.
That's Blue Ribbon Tea!

Both Games One Sided

Victoria Have a Walkover In Lacrosse Match at Nanaimo.

New Westminster Likewise Have It all Their Own Way at Vancouver.

Nanaimo, B. C., May 17.—(Special.)—Victoria easily won today's lacrosse match by a score of 10 to 2. Owing to rain for several days previous to the match, the ground was in anything but good condition. The Victoria players took the precaution to have cleats put on their shoes, before entering on the match. Nanaimo put up a determined match for the first half, playing with wonderful vigor. They were enabled in this way to obtain two goals, their opponents getting only one. The hard play, however, began to tell on Nanaimo before half time was reached, and it was quite apparent how the game would end. The combination of the Victoria players during the second half resulted disastrously for Nanaimo, and it was with comparative ease that the score was brought up to 10. Nanaimo was lacking in combination play. In a great many instances very wild throws were made by the Nanaimo players. The team, however, had a considerable number who have never played in senior matches before. As the season advances there may improve. McCance, for Nanaimo, played very good lacrosse, but even he lacked combination play. Their centre was very weak

The Victoria team put up a very uniform game, and for the first of the season showed good team play. They succeeded completely in outdoing their opponents in this respect, and in consequence left the field at the finish in almost as good condition as when they commenced. All the old members of the team played quite up to the usual. Blain, the new centre, proved a hard man for the Nanaimo players to get onto, and in consequence his play was very effective. During the last quarter the game put up by Nanaimo was simply one of defence, so that the Victoria defence was given little to do. It would be difficult to particularize any of the players in the Victoria team, where the play was of the most uniform character. Jesse and Milne, however attracted a great deal of attention by brilliant play.

During part of the game there was a downpour of rain, in fact throughout a good part of the time a considerable drizzle kept up. Ward Bell refereed the game.

EASY FOR WESTMINSTER.

Vancouver, May 17.—(Special.)—There was $600 taken in at the gate at Brockton Point today on the occasion of the league match between Vancouver and Westminster. This is the biggest gate for the opening game of the season that was ever taken in in Vancouver. The big crowd were disappointed, however. They saw the home team defeated by a score of 13 to 2. Mr. Ditchburn refereed the game in an impartial manner, and the home team, composed of intermediates, played a plucky game. In fact the one-sided score is no discredit to them. Few of the old-time players were on the team. They went to certain defeat and they died hard. Indeed they deserve credit for scoring two games on the world's champions. The Westminster team is the same as will go East to battle for the Minto cup, and they played today the best they knew how. It appears that the mainstays of the Vancouver team refused to play, as they were, according to their version, put along with a lot of youngsters to go up against the team that there was under the circumstances no possibility of beating, and they could not afford to waste the time without a show of success. They say an attempt was made to get a strong team together, but the merchants of Vancouver being disinclined to have lacrosse players work for them, they were left with an inferior team for the season, and they would rather be out of it altogether until sufficient enthusiasm was aroused to lead to the Vancouver team being strengthened by more united action on the part of the citizens. In the meantime lacrosse received a blow today that will convince its patrons that something must be done to improve the local team and arouse local interest. The games were: Westminster, Snyder, 6 mins.; Westminster, Lynch, 11 mins.; Westminster, Gifford, 3 mins.; Westminster, Cowan, ½ min.; Westminster, Renney, 1½ mins.; Westminster, Gifford, 3 mins.; Westminster, Gifford, 4 mins.; Westminster, Turnbull, 5 mins.; Vancouver, Chase, 1 min.; Westminster, Gifford, 2 mins.; Westminster, Cowan, 1½ mins.; Vancouver, Godfrey, 1½ mins.; Westminster, Turnbull, 8 mins.; Westminster, Lynch, 3 mins.

YACHT RACE.

First of the Club Series Sailed Yesterday in a Stiff Breeze.

Captain Bowdler's trim little "Redskin" won the yacht race yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Mackintosh and Brown's "Oloaha" being second. The race was for the six new yachts of the one design class. The weather was very rough, the wind blowing at about 30 miles an hour. The yachts proved staunch sea boats, and the race was close and exciting. Captain Bowdler had the best of the start with "Redskin," but Mackintosh in "Oloaha" passed him. After a stern chase, "Redskin" passed "Oloaha" and won by about 20 yards. The "Oloaha" lost part of her mast, but otherwise no damage was done to any of the yachts.

The Victoria Yacht club held a meeting last night at the club rooms, when the following programme of races for the season now commencing was decided upon:

May 17—1 design class, prizes two silk flags.
May 23—A and B class, prizes celebration regatta cups.
May 31—1 design class, prizes two silk flags.
June 7—A and B. class.
June 14—1 design class, prizes Ladies' Cup and two silk flags.
June 21—A and B class.
June 28—1 design class, prizes Barracks' Cup and two silk flags.
July 5—Port Townsend regatta.
July 12—1 design class, prizes Yacht Club Cup and two silk flags.
July 19—A and B class.
July 26—1 design class, two silk flags.
August 2—A and B class.
August 9—1 design class, two silk flags.
August 23—1 design class, two silk flags.

The points obtained on the races for 1 Design Class decide the winner of the championship cup, presented by Mr. F. S. Barnard for the new 1 Design Class. Cups have been presented by the Victoria Yacht club for the winners of the greatest number of races in A and B class. The races will start off Pearline Rock, near Dallas hotel, at 3 p. m., unless otherwise notified.

ENGINEERS WON.

Result of the Cricket Match Played at Beacon Hill Yesterday.

The Royal Engineers proved too strong for the Victoria Cricket club's second eleven, winning the match by 20 runs. The high wind mitigated against high scoring, as the scores will show. The feature of the match was the fine bowling of Hilton, who secured eight wickets for 18 runs. Following are the scores:

VICTORIA C. C. 2nd ELEVEN.

B. H. Hurst b. Knight	5
W. M. Cox b. Sergeant	5
D. R. Bogle l. b. w. Sergeant	1
E. Carr-Hilton c. and b. Sergeant	7
R. G. Monteith b. Sergeant	1
F. W. Ashby b. Sergeant	0
L. B. Trimen b. Knight	0
D. Hunter c. Knight, b. Sergeant	0
H. Wiggin c. and b. Sergeant	0
R. G. Walker b. Knight	0
J. Rodgers, not out	1
Extras	1
	22

Second Innings.

B. H. Hurst b. Sergeant	18
W. M. Cox b. Levick	7
D. B. Bogle b. Sergeant	0
E. Carr-Hilton b. Levick	3
R. G. Monteith not out	3
F. W. Ashby run out	3
L. B. Trimen not out	5
D. Hunter, H. Wiggen, R. G. Walker did not bat.	
J. Rodgers b. Knight	0
Extras	6
	45

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Baker b. Hilton	1
Levick c. Hilton, b. Hunter	18
Sergeant b. Hilton	0
Miller b. Hilton	4
Knight b. Hilton	2
Shirley c. Hunter, b. Hilton	3
Prichard c. and b. Hilton	2
Hifferman b. Hurst	2
Colley not out	2
Walters b. Hilton	2
Simpson c. and b. Hilton	2
Extras	4
	42

CRICKET.

Victoria Seniors Defeated the Grafton by Eleven Runs at Esquimalt.

On the toss for innings Victoria won and naturally elected to bat, in the match against the Grafton team at Esquimalt yesterday. Menzies started with Howe and Warden, and though the latter failed, the former more than recompensed the side. For two hours he defied the navy attack, and, though marred by chances, his innings was well played throughout. He saw the side out and was taken last wicket. On his retirement he received a well deserved ovation. R. Jaeger was the only member of the side, with the exception of Howe, to secure the coveted double figures, and the side went out for 115. Rawston bowled very finely for the navy; in fact there has been no better bowler here for years.

The navy started well, but soon found difficulty in finding Binns; with Menzies bowling a good length, there was at no time any doubt about the result. The game got close and exciting, but a "good one" from Menzies finished it on time. The following is the score:

VICTORIA CRICKET CLUB.

E. J. Howe c. Young, b. Rawston	63
Q. D. H. Warden b. Rawston	0
H. J. Martin run out	6
G. Barraclough b. Rawston	3
W. H. Binns l. b. w. b. Rawston	0
W. Macro b. Woodward	3
W. B. Ransom b. Rawston	4
D. Menzies b. Rawston	8
W. P. Gooch b. Rawston	2
R. Jaeger b. Rawston	10
J. Anderson not out	9
Extras	7
Total	115

H. M. S. GRAFTON C. C.

Mr. Damant c. Gooch, b. Binns	7
Mr. Woodward run out	7
Mr. Foster b. Menzies	24
Dr. O'Leary b. Binns	35
Lieutenant Pound b. Menzies	0
Mid. Mammick b. Binns	1
Mr. Fletcher b. Binns	3
Lieut. Church l. b. w. Martin	10
Lieut. Knox b. Menzies	3
Mr. Young not out	3
Private Rawson b. Menzies	0
Extras	11
Total	104

FERNWOODS VICTORS.

Well Contested Basketball Match—Wasps Defeated by Two Points.

The concert given last night by the Fifth Regiment Band in aid of the funds of the Tourist association was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed. The musical programme was so varied as to bring the specialties of individual members of the band prominently to the fore and all the numbers were rendered with the artistic skill, tempo and expression for which the band, under Mr. Finn's able directorship, is becoming famous.

The drawing card of the evening was undoubtedly the basketball match between the Fernwoods and Wasps. The former, crowned with the laurels of the season's championship, approached the contest with a confidence inspired by invariable success, and the result of the first half led many to believe that the Wasps were outclassed and doomed to ignominious defeat. The "insects," however, true to their name roused themselves to action in the second half and made the victory of the Fernwoods a narrow one of two points.

The game was exciting and well contested throughout, the Fernwoods owing their success to their fine combination play, a quality in which the Wasps, through want of practice, were noticeably lacking. Capt. J. Noot, of the Wasps, played a brilliant game, while examples of smart play were numerous on both sides.

The teams were:

Fernwoods—C. Fairall, W. Fairall, forwards; R. Dalby, centre; W. Peden, R. B. King, backs.

Wasps—J. Noot, P. Noot, forwards; W. P. Marchant, centre; C. Berkly and E. A. Gallop, backs.

At the end of the first half the score stood: Fernwoods, 15; Wasps, 9.

Second Half—Fernwoods, 6; Wasps, 10.

Totals—Fernwoods, 21; Wasps, 19.

The individual scores were: For the Fernwoods: Dalby, 15; C. Fairall, 6. For the Wasps: Gallop, 9; Marchant, 7; Berkley, 3.

Mr. Burgess made an efficient referee, and Messrs. McMillan and Jones were side men.

SPORT NOTES.

Despite the fact that the Shamrocks have dropped out of the Intermediate Lacrosse league, there are still three teams entered: Victoria West, V. A. C., and the James Bay Intermediates. The last named have just organized.

Winsby's baseball team defeated the Oak Bays with a score of 12 to 7, after a good game, yesterday afternoon.

An old-fashioned toddy—either hot or cold—is a great drink if made of Jesse Moore Whisky. A little sugar, a little water, then the pure stuff—"Jesse Moore" Whisky.

Vancouver's Close Call

Took Ten Innings to Decide Ball Match at Oak Bay Yesterday.

Three Wild Throws Lost the Game For the Local Ball Players.

Two bad throws to first base by Holness and Smith respectively in the second innings and a similar error by Rithet in the 10th—for it took ten innings to decide the game—lost yesterday's ball match at the Oak Bay park for Victoria by a score of 2 to 3, Vancouver winning by that narrow margin. It was one of the best games ever seen in Victoria, and with the exception of the errors mentioned every man played ball from the call of time. Vancouver has a stronger team than they had last season, but so has Victoria, and it is a toss up which teams will win whenever they come together, despite the fact that the players representing the Terminal City are with probably two exceptions, out and out professionals, while Victoria plays none but amateurs. Holness had the visitors guessing most of the time, and while the Victoria batters could find Law they did not succeed very often in placing their hits. There was a fair-sized audience, and although the home team lost again, much satisfaction was expressed at the class of ball played.

Vancouver started the ball rolling, and went out in one, two, three order. Jansing was first to bat and hit out a long fly to Harrison, which that player accepted. Ballantine dropped an easy one down to Rithet, and was called out at first. Rockenfield gave Harrison another chance to distinguish himself. Victoria did no better. Smith dropped a fly into the hands of Jansing, Vancouver's star short stop; Rithet sent a grounder the same way, and failed to reach first before the ball and Gowen handed a similar one to Law.

The fireworks occurred in the second. Broadhurst was given first on balls, and Holness in an effort to catch him napping there threw a ball several feet above Gowen's head. Before it could be retrieved the runner was home and Vancouver had scored. To redeem himself Holness struck out Green and had Law going, the big Vancouver pitcher being unable to send the ball further than second base. This gave Smith his chance to get in an error, something he seldom does. He, like Holness, threw the ball wild to first, and before it got back Law was resting at third. Miller knocked a grounder towards first, which Gowen fielded well, catching Miller on the line. Patneaud came up with a clean hit, which scored Law. Holmes ended the innings by fanning. Victoria had a splendid opportunity to do likewise in their half. Burnes struck out, but Wrigglesworth sent one out into the left territory and was advanced to second by a similar one by Schwengers. They both improved their position, and it looked as though Victoria would score, but Harrison struck out, and Potts hit to second and the side was retired.

Jansing was again up for Vancouver, and got first on balls, but was caught in an attempt to reach second. Ballantine handed one to Holness, which was badly fielded, but it did no harm, as Rockenfield sent a fly out to Potts and Broadhurst followed with one to Burnes in centre. Victoria did likewise. Holness hit one to Law, which the latter handled badly. Smith sent one down to second and Holness was caught at that bag and the batter at first, a double play being rung in. Rithet beat the ball to first, although he had knocked it that way, but got no further, Gowen flying out to third.

Green got in a hit for Vancouver in the fourth, but did not get far before Law had gone out on a fly to second, and Miller and Patneaud had struck out. Victoria apparently had another splendid chance to score in their half. Burnes sent an easy one to Green at third, and got that bag on a bad overthrow. He had no chance to score, however, Wrigglesworth striking out, Schwengers dropping a fly into Rockenfield's hands and Harrison striking out.

The fifth was short. Holmes struck out; Jansing sent a fly down to Rithet; Ballentine went to first on balls and Rockenfield struck out. Victoria again got that bag on a bad overthrow. He strange for him, struck out; Holness dropped a fly to second, and Smith just to show the team how it was done, sent out a three-bagger, which struck the fence. It was for Rithet to do the needful, but he played in hard luck, being caught on a foul fly.

The sixth started by Broadhurst hitting to short, and being stopped at first. Green sent a fly out to centre, which should have been attended to, but Rithet went after it, and failed to get it. It should have been left for the fielder. Law went out on a foul fly, but Miller got to first on a hit to right, advancing Green. It was a bad hole, but Holness, as he so often does, got his team out of it by striking Patneaud out. It was soon over as far as Victoria was concerned. Gowen tapped the ball and was caught at first; Burnes hit to short, and was also caught and Wrigglesworth struck out.

Holmes opened the seventh by again fanning the air; Jansing went out on a hit to second, and Ballentine struck out. It should have been one-to-three order with Victoria too, but Rockenfield made a bad throw and Victoria again had a chance to score, but failed to do so. Schwengers and Harrison were out on balls batted to short and first respectively, and Potts also sent one to second but Rockenfield threw wild. Holness came up next and had three balls and no strikes, and as it proved would have got first on balls, but determined to hit it and caught Potts at second.

Vancouver got four batters up in the eighth but did not score. Rockenfield handed one to Holness, and was cut off at first. Broadhurst knocked a fly to centre, after which both Rithet and Burnes went, and neither got it. It should have been left to the fielder, and the play showed a lack of team practice. However Rithet redeemed himself by picking up a nice once from Green's bat and catching that batter at first, and Law went out at first on a ball he sent to Holness. Smith went out on a foul fly, but Rithet sent out a two-bagger and again the hopes of Victoria went up as it was calculated that either Gowen or Burnes could bring him home. But Gowen was out on an easy one that he sent to first and Burnes sent a similar one to short.

Miller sent one to first, and was out, and Patneaud and Holmes struck out, and then Victoria took a turn at the run getting. Wrigglesworth slammed out the first ball for two bags; Schwengers got a safe one to right, and in a minute Victoria had a man on third and another on second, and no men out. Harrison struck out, but Potts did the needful by hitting a long one out to left, bringing home Wrigglesworth and Schwengers, but Potts himself tried to go too far on his hit, and was caught at third. Excitement ran high as at least it would take ten innings to decide the match. Holness ended the innings by sending a fly to short.

Another wild throw to first gave Vancouver the game in the tenth innings. Jansing handed Rithet an easy one, which Victoria's short stop threw wild to first. Ballantine struck out, but Rockenfield hammered out a two-bagger, scoring the winning run, Jansing being made to take his time coming home. Broadhurst batted one to short, and Rockenfield was caught at third, and Green ended it by going out on a foul fly. It still looked good for Victoria. Smith got one bag on a hit to right and stole second. Vancouver, however, holding that he was out at second, although the umpire decided otherwise. With good batters coming Victoria hoped to again at least tie the score, but it was not to be. Rithet struck out; Gowen tossed one to Jansing, and Burnes was out on a fly.

VANCOUVER.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Jansing, s. s.	4	1	0	3	7	0
Ballantine, c.	4	0	0	11	1	0
Rockenfield, 2nd b.	5	0	1	2	4	0
Broadhurst, 1st b.	4	1	1	10	0	1
Green, 3rd b.	4	0	2	3	0	1
Law, p.	4	1	0	0	10	0
Miller, c. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Patneaud, l. f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Holmes, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	1
	37	3	6	30	22	3

VICTORIA.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Smith, 2nd b.	5	0	1	1	2	1
Rithet, s. s.	5	0	2	2	3	1
Gowan, 1st b.	5	0	0	8	0	0
Burns, 2nd b.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Wriglesworth, 3d b.	4	1	2	1	0	0
Schwengers, c.	4	1	1	14	1	0
Harrison, l. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Potts, r. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Holness, p.	4	0	1	0	13	1
	40	2	8	30	19	3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Vancouver	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Victoria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

SUMMARY.

Earned runs, Victoria, 2; Vancouver, 0.
Struck out, by Holness, 12, by Law, 9
Base on balls, by Holness, 3; by Law, 0.
Double plays, Jansing to Rockenfield to Broadhurst.
Two-base hits, Rockenfield, Rithet, Wrigleswortn and Potts.
Three-base hit, J. Smith.
Wild pitches, 0; passed balls, 0; hit by pitcher, 0.
Time of game, 1 hour and 40 minutes.
Umpire, Geo. Smith.

NOTES.

Holness is not so easy after all, is he Mr. Holmes?

Schwengers is keeping up his record of "no passed balls."

The boys hit Law pretty well.

Jansing is certainly a star short stop.

A little more team practice and Victoria will be more than a match for the Vancouver professionals.

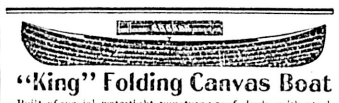
There was but one "kick" on George Smith's decisions yesterday, and that was not deserved.

JUNIOR BALL.

Games Played at Beacon Hill Yesterday Morning and Afternoon.

The South Park baseball team defeated the James Bays with a score of 18 to 17 at Beacon Hill yesterday morning, after a close and exciting game. W. Locke and T. Gray, two of the Colonist boys, did the twirling for South Park, and F. Holman supported them behind the bat. L. Mason and E. Todd pitched for the James Bays, while E. Fawcett caught. E. McQuade gave every satisfaction as umpire. South Park was captained by J. Larrigan and the James Bays by V. Irwin.

The Finest Made—Martell's Three Star brandy.



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MOST LADIES NEED A TONIC EVERY SPRING.

MRS. BARBARA McDONALD, President of the St. Louis Blue Ribbon Club, writes the following letter concerning Peruna from 2947 Dayton street, St. Louis, Mo.:

"It is with feelings of gratitude for benefits derived from the use of Peruna that I desire to proclaim to human-kind my experience, hoping that it will benefit some unfortunate sufferer like myself.

"Suffering for years with what appeared to be an incurable malady, and after a great expense incurred consulting physicians without any benefit, I was recommended to try Peruna. As a last expedient I purchased a bottle, and before one-half of the contents were used I felt the beneficial results. I am continuing to use same, and might say I am entirely well. My disease seemed to be catarrh of the stomach, and the nauseating sensation, and the heavy, languid, tired-out feelings with which I suffered, especially after eating, have entirely left me, and my digestive organs are in splendid condition, all of which I owe to the use of Peruna."—MRS. BARBARA McDONALD.

Miss Julia V. Teller, of 2518 Prairie street, Milwaukee, Wis., is President of the German Young Woman's Union. Her opinion of Peruna is given in the following words:

"Our German Young Woman's Union has nothing but praise for Peruna. Three of our members have been most wonderfully helped. One of them had almost constant backache for the last year. The other two suffered from catarrh of the head and throat.

"I have used it after a most unpleasant experience with an attack of la grippe, and found that three bottles completely restored me to health."—Julia V. Teller.

Mrs. Mary Hardy, of 568 W. Polk street, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I find it necessary each spring to take some kind of a tonic and have tried a great many but have found none of such value as Peruna.

"After taking a few doses I feel the good effects and seldom need to take more than one bottle as a spring medicine."---Mrs. Mary Hardy.

Mrs. Catherine R. Bertos, 803 N. Elm street, Centralia, Ill., writes:

"I have found Peruna the most satisfying medicine I ever tried in my life. I suffered for years with catarrh of the stomach, which became aggravated every time I caught a slight cold. My food did not digest properly, and life lost its best charm until I tried Peruna. It made a new woman of me. It took eight bottles to effect a complete cure, but I would not be back in the former condition for a thousand dollars. I am most grateful for being cured completely and feel better than I have done for years."—Catherine R. Bertos.

The lassitude incident to spring weather is especially trying to women. Ailments peculiar to the sex of many varieties are especially prone to aggravation. All this class of affections are fitly described by the term "pelvic catarrh."

Any woman wishing to be placed on the list of Dr. Hartman's patients for free home treatment and advice should immediately send name and symptoms, duration of disease and treatment already tried. Directions for the first month's treatment will be promptly mailed free of charge. No free medicine will be supplied by the doctor, but all necessary directions will be furnished.

Read what the above ladies have to say of Peruna as a cure for these cases.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

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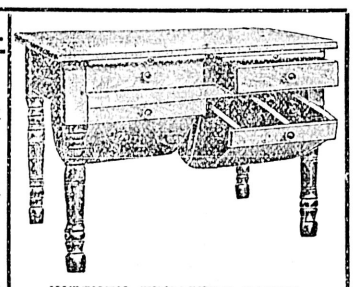

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Furnishers to the People, Government Street, Victoria.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1902.

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IRON AND STEEL.

We are delighted to see the Board of Trade taking up the question of a royalty on iron ore, with a compensating bonus on pig iron made in the province. We have frequently made the assertion that ore from our iron deposits can be mined and laid down at the most convenient smelting point, more cheaply than the ore of any other part of the world, except that of Belle Island. Further, the labor cost of smelting iron ore and producing pig iron is not nearly so large a factor through the introduction of labor-saving appliances as it used to be. Therefore, although labor and supplies cost more in British Columbia than they do in the East, they do not cost the difference in transportation cost in reaching the Pacific ocean market. That market is ours, provided we have energy to grasp it. At the present moment we are at the mercy of an economic process which is robbing us of our opportunity. The largest local market for iron is in the United States. We cannot go into that market with British Columbia pig iron, because the duty on pig iron is sufficiently great to give Alabama and Colorado iron the advantage in spite of transportation charges. But the iron men of the United States are only too anxious to get British Columbia iron ore. They smelt it in the States, and through the protection in their home market, are able to reach out for export trade as well. We have heard it stated as a fact, although we do not know that it is so, that the smelter at Irondale is supplying pig iron made in the United States out of British Columbia ore to British Columbia foundries. By this process we become part of the export market of the United States, instead of capturing for ourselves the common market for our export trade. At the present time, through economic forces which we do not control, we are being robbed ofg a great industrial opportunity. But although we do not control those forces, we do control, we are being robbed of a great intion, would counteract their effects. Our own opinion is very strongly that it is the duty of our government to protect and encourage the industry of iron making in British Columbia by every legitimate means. Some who are interested in the shipment of iron ore to foreign smelters, do not agree with us. They foresee injury to iron mining without the possibility at present of establishing local iron smelting. The matter should be thoroughly threshed out. If there is to be any displacement by the interference of the government, it is far better that it should be done in the infancy of the business. There are several men in British Columbia who have closely studied this question and are more competent to discuss it than we are. We can only discuss it from the point of view of the public advantage, and not technically. We suggest to these men that they owe it as a duty to the country to bring this matter before the public and the government, through the press. The columns of the Colonist are open to them for the purpose. Let us either be backed up in a good work or put out of court at once, as the advocate of a demonstrably impracticable proposal.

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PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS,
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OBSTRUCTION.

The opposition has refused point blank to allow supply to be voted. If the members of the opposition persist in raising a long debate on every item in supply they can prevent supply from being voted, and no government has any power to stop them. It becomes entirely a question, then, of how such proceedings will be viewed by the electors. We never heard of an opposition in any representative body which took this course. Most oppositions fight the government to which they are opposed, on some question upon which their principles disagree with those of the government. They take an issue and fight it out upon that issue in the House and before the country. But this opposition is different. It is really fighting the persons who compose the government, not what they do. Here we have members of the House violently opposed to a land grant to a railway company who, a short time ago, were eagerly supporting Mr. E. V. Bodwell in the forefront of whose development policy was a grant of the same land to the same railway company. They are also opposing the financial arrangements of the government, but not one of them, that we know of, has ever proposed any different financial arrangements. If they have any idea in their heads that the electors of the country are burning to put Messrs. McBride and McPhillips and Curtis and Tatlow into power, the sooner they get it out the better. The country is becoming disgusted with the character of the opposition. They are losing friends and sympathisers every day. They are strengthening the government, it is true but they are injuring the country. Such proceedings are possible in every country, but self-respect and shame usually prevent their being put in practice.

A POOR COUNTRY.

There used to be nearly everywhere, and there still is in some quarters, a disposition to refer to Canada as a "poor country." This extraordinary delusion has been very generally accepted by the people of Great Britain, it is held as an article of faith by the people of the United States, and some people in Canada herself, who should know better, are by no means free from it. Sir Richard Cartwright used to grow lugubriously eloquent about the burdens imposed on "a young and poor country." In fact, at one time the whole doctrine of a political party was based on the assumption that the Dominion of Canada is "a poor country." In 1845 the population of the United States was about twenty millions, and its revenue twenty-seven and a half million dollars. In 1900 the population of Canada was a little over five millions, and the federal taxes produced thirty-eight and a half million dollars. That is a fearful indication of poverty, is it not? Of course it is perfectly true that the productive power of all countries per unit of the population has enormously increased since 1845. But the increase of productive power will accomplish nothing unless there are resources for the power to operate upon. In production of wealth per head of the population Canada must be one of the richest if not the richest country in the world. Outsiders are just beginning to discover that Canada offers better opportunities for wealth producers than any other country, and the population which has begun to flow in this year will go on in ever-increasing volume.

LIBRARY BY-LAW.

The Mayor and corporation are proceeding to deal with the Carnegie offer of a library building in a common sense and practical way. A by-law will be submitted in which two votes will be taken, one whether the offer should be accepted, and the other, on what site the building should be placed. We believe that the Carnegie offer should be accepted. Carnegie wished to return the money he has made to the people. He regards his fortune as a trust to be administered for the benefit of humanity. He has undertaken to so administer it by spreading intellectual enlightenment. We know of no man inspired by a nobler ambition than his is. He is giving his all to the cause of education. Civilization and progress depend not on the production of wealth alone, but upon the character of the people. Character cannot be developed without knowledge. And though not the only means, books are the most important means of acquiring knowledge.

May not the new Point Ellice bridge and the political crisis be included in the list of Victoria's attractions for tourists

The "Chilcoot Eye" is the latest addition to the so-called Americanisms of the day. It is no longer good form to say the "glassy eye" or the "stoney stare," you should say the "Chilcoot eye."

Victoria can be congratulated upon the selection of the five volunteers to represent her at the Coronation ceremonies next month. The men chosen would do credit to any portion of the Empire.

The celebrated Gathman gun, of which such wonders were expected, and which failed to pass its first test by the U. S. government, has recently had a second trial at Sandy Hook, and has again been condemned.

Otto Merganthaler, the inventor of the typesetting machine, together with a man named Horton, completed and patented an equally ingenious machine for fruit box making. The box machines are now in active operation, and are said to do the work of 12 men each.

The curtain has descended on the famous Polo Alto Stock Farm, founded in 1874, by the late Leland Stanford, at Menlo park, it became the greatest speed-producing establishment the world over. Mrs. Stanford has decided that the whole of the vast farm of forty thousand acres, in which is included the Leland Stanford, jr., university shall in future be devoted entirely to the students.

A resident of Princeton in the Similkameen Valley has ordered one of the latest types of motor bicycles capable of making 20 miles an hour, which he proposes to use in making trips from that place to Spence's Bridge and Kamloops. Until the advent of the iron horse in these outlying portions of the interior there ought to be a great field of usefulness for the machines of the above description.

Reports from Halifax speak in favorable terms of the good resulting from the efforts of the local Tourist association along lines similar to those being followed by the Victoria organization. A lecturer, Rev. H. R. Rose, has been at work in Boston directing the attention of tourists to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by means of stereopticon views with such success that next season his audiences it is estimated will represent over a million people.

We observe that it is reported that Dr. Dowie called in a physician to treat his daughter who has just died from burns received in an accident. We remember a man who foretold the end of the world in a few years and made a large sum of money lecturing upon the subject. The faith of his disciples was only shaken when it was found that ninety-nine year leases were the form of property in which he chose to invest his savings.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians have taken umbrage at the comic, or supposedly comic, Hibernian of the variety stage, with their Judas-colored hair and brilliantly illuminated Galloway sluggers. John T. Keating, of the Order, says: "We don't object to our people being shown on the stage, but we do object to those things which they call 'Irish comedians,' who are dressed as no Irishman ever dressed and are painted up so that they look far more like monkeys than men."

Living in a land of plenty, where abject poverty is not known, it sounds strange to read in a current New York exchange the following pathetic item: "A policeman found a poorly clad, starving boy, about five years old crying on Thursday morning in the street at Manhattan avenue and Milton street, Greenpoint. Up to last night the police had not been able to ascertain his identity. All he could tell the police was that his name was Harry Torby, and that his father and mother were both sick at home."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Sir,—I see that our solons of the Board of Trade are again at it. Why under the sun don't the Victoria merchants subsidize the Board (or rather the rump of the Board) to leave things alone? Take the history of Victoria and you will find that her commerce has received more black eyes through ill considered "resolutions" on the part of a portion of the above body than through any other means. I do not wish to be understood to include the Board as a whole in this condemnation, but unfortunately there are always just enough present at any particular meeting to enable any specious wirepuller to appear to swing the rest into line and by acquiescence on the part of some eight or ten present at the meeting, secure the unauthorized sanction of the Board as a whole to the most fantastic ideas.

Only a few years ago the Board was moving heaven and earth to compel all American steamers to call here, and now we find the same body asking the Dominion government to put a stop to the practice. Let us be honest in the matter and admit that the only efficient service which Victoria has ever enjoyed with the North has been that provided by American lines and until we are in a position to offer an equally good service it will be rank poor business to prevent any and all steamers calling here. We all know that the C. P. N., through the shortsightedness of this same Board of Trade, has been seriously handicapped in the matter of the Northern trade. A few years ago that company offered to provide a service first class in every respect, provided the city of Victoria would assist, and this common sense business proposition was promptly turned down by the Board. Before the Victoria merchants stop the American steamers calling here they should see that a service equally as good can be substituted, and at present the only way this can be secured is by bonusing.

We all take a pride in the growth of this city's commerce, and the recent addition to the shipping facilities in connection with the Northern trade is a cause for congratulation, but while we wish success to the enterprising men who have put their money into the business, we must not lose sight of the fact that one cattle ship, of the speed of that recently launched, will not afford the solution of the Northern carrying trade. MERCATOR.

COWICHAN WEIRS.

Sir,—A paragraph appears in your issue of the 13th inst., purporting to give the opinion of Mr. F. H. Price of Duncans, on the question of the Indian weirs on the Cowichan river. With your permission I should like to offer a few remarks thereon. First, Mr. Price stated that these weirs do not stop the fish from ascending the river. They certainly do not in the sense in which a stone wall would do so, but to argue that they do not interfere with and obstruct the passage of fish of any considerable size seems to me to be absurd. The frames of which these weirs are composed carry battens from three-quarters to one inch apart, and extend completely across the river. For what reason do the owners take the trouble to erect them? Of course, with the special objects of obstructing and delaying the fish that they may have an opportunity of netting and spearing them. If they did not obstruct the fish they would fail to serve the very purpose for which they are erected. But says Mr. Price, "the frames do not fit close to the bottom of the river, and the first can and do pass beneath them." This is to some extent quite true. Large stones and the curved shape of the river bottom, make it difficult to close every opening, and through these openings numbers do eventually pass. And anyone who has studied the habits of migratory fish knows that an artificial obstruction such as that in question, will delay them for days, and this is precisely the object aimed at by the weir owners.

In Mr. Price's own words: "It is when the fish are working their way along the lower edge of the weir, looking for an opening, that the Indians spear them." That admission, I admit, gives away the whole of this part of his case. I have fished this river more or less since 1885, and have examined and watched these weirs. According to my observation, the fish ascending the river when they reach the weir are stopped. They try to get through; some succeed in doing so, others lie below the weir or drop back to the pool further down. They try again and again, some pass, others remain in the pool. This delay gives the weir owners and others the opportunity of spearing and netting them, and of this opportunity they fully avail themselves. I have myself often been at the Quamichan weir, the pool below congested with trout, and the marlus, blood, scales, etc., left by the nets used the night before. So much for the theory that weirs do little damage. The next contention is that if the weirs were disallowed the Indians would retaliate by preventing anglers from fishing in the river passing through their reserve. Even if this was to be the case it affords, in my opinion, no sufficient reason for allowing the whole river to be spoiled. But if the Indians really have the right to act so, which seems doubtful, they would, I think, soon tire of such bad policy, because the riparian proprietors who own the fishing on other parts of the stream, could retaliate again in turn and could prevent the Indians from fishing. They would also lose their gains, which must be considerable, from canoe hire, etc. As to the supposed hereditary right, I should say that it does not justify them in breaking the law, and they have had to relinquish many other rights (or wrongs) in exchange for the numerous benefits which they receive. Besides this, the destruction of the fishing will in the end be more injurious to the Indian than perhaps to anyone else. These weirs are distinctly illegal, as anyone may see by reading the Act and regulations. Just as much so as nets. Of course, Mr. Price is just as much entitled to his opinion as I am to mine, and I fully believe that he is as anxious as I am that the fishing should be preserved. I am sorry to be obliged to differ from him in opinion, but I am convinced that the weirs and the opportunities for netting and spearing which they afford, are most destructive, and will in the end ruin any river in which they are permitted. I quite agree with Mr. Price that the log driving is also most injurious, but I do not see how that is to be remedied. I cannot, however, admit Mr. Price's claim to "voice the opinions of all the local fishermen." It is pointed out that years ago there were many more weirs than at present, while there were more trout. Those who use this argument forget that circumstances have altered. In former times the Indians did not value the trout in comparison with salmon. Now there is a good market for all the trout which they can take. I am the last person to advocate any hardship towards the Indians, and have always got on well with them, and tried to treat them fairly, but I protest against their being made a privileged class, and allowed to break the laws which are passed for the protection of the fish in our rivers. The maintenance of a good supply of angling fish is of importance to the whole community. Some of the other colonies have spent many thousands of pounds in endeavoring to obtain it. We have got it free of cost. Should we not try to retain it, instead of permitting the use of weirs, nets, etc., which will most certainly destroy the fishing in our rivers if continued as at present.

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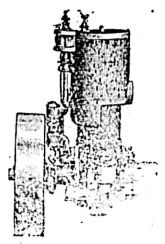

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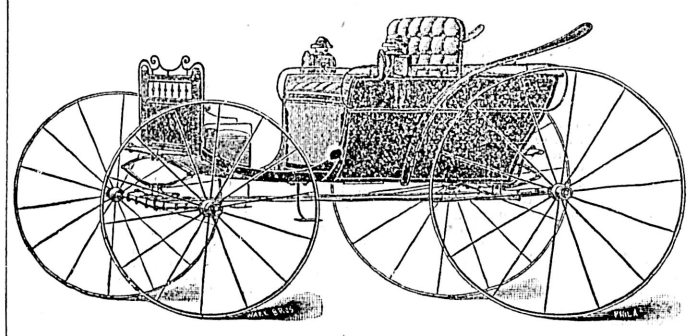
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Twenty loans amounting to Twenty-two Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars, were granted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the B. C. Permanent Loan & Savings Company, held at the Head Office, 321 Cambie St., Vancouver, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., making a total of thirty-eight loans, amounting to $42,250.00 granted in the last eight days. *

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The most reasonable place in the city to have your carpets cleaned and laid again, your awnings made and hung, your furniture upholstered, or your feather pillows and mattresses renovated, is at the "Sanitary Feather Works." Deacon & Hurd, proprietors. 'Phone 392.

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F. R. STEWART & CO. Wholesale Fruit and Provision Merchants, have arranged to handle a full assortment of strawberry, raspberry, plum, cherry, apple and pear boxes. To secure lowest prices place your orders promptly.

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LAWN MOWERS.
The Most Modern at Moderate Prices.
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LOCAL NEWS.

Will Reside Here.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Menkus, of Seattle, have arrived in the city, and will make this their future home. Mr. Menkus is the district manager of the New York Life Insurance company for Vancouver Island.

Minor Offenders.—Two drunks were fined $5 and $1.50 costs in the police court yesterday morning, another paid $6, and a first offender $2.50. A cyclist was fined $3 for riding without a light. The charges against Chinamen for leaving wood on the streets, were dismissed.

In Chambers.—Supreme court chambers were taken yesterday morning by Mr. Justice Drake, when only one application came up. This was in the case of the British Columbia Land & Investment Co. v. Wilson, the usual order for discovery being made, to apply to both parties.

Railway Official.—The assistant general traffic manager of the Great Northern railway, Thos. C. Eden, is paying this city a visit, on which he is accompanied by Mrs. Eden. He came over to look up some business in connection with the Victoria Terminal railway system, and made a run out to Sidney over that line yesterday.

Burial at Vancouver.—Last evening the Rev. W. Leslie Clay conducted the funeral services over the late George G. Adams, the 15-year-old son of Mr. Adams of Oswego street, of this city, and formerly of Montreal. After the service the remains were placed aboard the Charmer to be taken over for interment at Vancouver.

Being Investigated.—A cigar smuggling charge is now being investigated by the local authorities, in which a member of the crew of H. M. S. Grafton, the flagship recently arriving on this station, is the culprit. One lot is said to have been successfully disposed of before any suspicion of breach of the customs laws was aroused in the case.

To Scatter His Ashes.—At half-past two o'clock today the Knights of Pythias of Port Angeles will fulfil the dying wish of their late brother, Col. Coolican, the father of that aspiring townsite. This took the curious form of desiring that his ashes be scattered over the waters of the harbor of that town. These in the accustomed urn reached Angeles yesterday morning, and preparations were at once begun arranging for the most unusual ceremony.

New Hotel.—Mine Host Fred. H. Nelson and Mrs. Nelson, of the Quamichan hotel, are visiting Victoria, and are staying at the Dominion hotel. Mr. Nelson reports that Contractor Walter Ford is making good progress with the erection of the commodious hotel, which is to take the place of the famous old Quamichan destroyed by fire about Christmas last. He expects that the new house will be ready for opening in a few weeks time.

Sunday School Work.—Tomorrow evening in the school room of the First Presbyterian church, Pandora street, there will be an address delivered on some phases of Sunday school work by Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, of Chicago. She comes very highly recommended, as an effective speaker. All Sunday school workers and friends should make it a point to be present. There will also be a musical programme.

Runaway.—There was a lively runaway on Broad street yesterday. A team of horses belonging to the B. C. Cold Storage company struck a car crossing Yates street, and getting beyond control of the driver, bolted along Broad street, the pole of the wagon dragging. The driver jumped from the wagon in front of the Colonist office and the horses continuing, struck a telegraph pole in front of the Times office and came to a stop in a pile of boxes in front of Spencer's Arcade. The wagon was damaged and one of the horses slightly injured.

Holiday Train Service.—The Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway offer reduced rates and special train service during the holidays. The fare to Shawnigan lake and return, good from Friday to Sunday, inclusive, is 75 cents; children 40 cents; to Duncans and return $1, children 50 cents. Excursion rates will be in effect between all other stations. The rate to Nanaimo and return for the celebration at that point will be $2 return; children half fare. There will be double trains leaving Victoria at 9 a. m. and 7 p. m., on Friday and Saturday, and at 9 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. on Sunday. On Saturday for the regatta at the Gorge trains will run between the Depot and Lampson street every 15 minutes.

Pupils Recital.—A recital was given by the senior pupils at Miss S. F. Smith's studio on Friday, and on Saturday by the junior pupils. The way in which they all acquitted themselves reflected great credit on their teachers. The following pupils took part: Master H. Hector, Miss M. Rome, Miss C. Hall, Miss A. Briggs, Miss E. Helmcken, Miss C. Helmcken, Miss H. Barham, Miss V. Mesher, Miss T. Mesher, Miss V. Gosnell, Miss C. Going, Miss E. Hanington, Miss L. Eberts, Miss P. Eberts, Miss F. Spencer, Miss K. Gardiner, Miss A. Spencer, Miss G. Bone, Miss Z. Balcom, Miss A. Matheson, Miss M. Hall, Miss E. Green, Miss F. Futcher, Miss P. Garvin, Miss E. Irvine, Miss M. Irvine, Miss B. Clarke, Miss N. Ohlson, Miss N. Lovell, Miss N. Spencer, Miss L. Garvin, Miss K. Lovell.

Inspection of Fifth Regiment

Annual Muster Parade of the Local Militia at Beacon Hill.

Evolutions of the Regiment Before the Inspecting Officer, Col. Holmes.

The annual inspection of the Fifth Regiment Garrison Artillery, was held yesterday afternoon by the D. O. C., Col. Holmes, Major Jones, paymaster, accompanied the inspecting officer. The inspecting officer did not address the regiment during the inspection or at its close, nor did he express any opinion regarding the parade, comment being withheld until he makes his report. The six companies, however, evidently passed most favorably.

The regiment paraded at the Drill Hall at 2:30 p. m., the parade state showing a total of 216, and headed by the band, they marched to Beacon Hill, where a square had been marked out for the review ground. The sun shone, but a cold wind blew from the sea, and the weather conditions were more or less unpleasant. The regiment took up position in line facing the saluting base, and a few minutes later the inspecting officer arrived in a hack, accompanied by the paymaster, Major Jones. As he entered upon the review ground, he was received with the general salute. The line was then formed into a column, and was wheeled into position on the saluting base, and then, with the band leading the march past was started, the band playing the stirring tune of "The British Grenadiers." The band wheeled to a position at a side of the column, opposite the saluting point, as the six companies marched past the inspecting officer. From the column the regiment was formed into quarter column, and in this formation marched back past the saluting base. Then, after some battalion movements, the column was formed to the right—with the wind at the backs of the men, and then the inspecting officer began his examination of the buttons, trappings, and accoutrements of the regiment. Up and down along the lines of the companies he walked, now and then stopping to examine the fit of a belt, the lustre of the buttons, or examine the cleanliness and keeping of a rifle. A familiar face, medals for services upon the breast of a soldier, brought a twinkle to his eye, and a few pleasant words and enquiries for the soldier—and thus he walked from one end to the other of the column of companies. The paymaster, following, called the company rolls. As the inspection of the accoutrements was being concluded, a shower began to fall, and the wind to bluster. In consequence the regiment was marched to the shelter of the ridge to the northward, and there the companies began their individual inspection. One company was put through the company drill under command of its commanding officer and company sergeant, and then the regiment marched back to the Drill hall to complete the inspection of companies there, sheltered from the wind and rain. One after another the six companies were put through their formations, manual and firing exercises, at command of the company officer and company sergeant, and the parade was dismissed—the usual address of congratulation or otherwise being omitted.

The parade state of the regiment was as follows:

	Officers.	Sergts.	Rank and File.	Tl.
No. 1 Co'y	1	3	26	30
No. 2 Co'y.	1	3	19	23
No. 3 Co'y	1	2	26	29
No. 4 Co'y	2	2	34	38
No. 5 Co'y	1	3	26	30
No. 6 Co'y	1	3	30	34
C. O. & Staff	5	7		11
Band		1	19	20
Total	12	24	180	216

The officers at yesterday's parade were: Major Ross Monro, commanding; Major Hibben, captain and acting adjutant McConnan, and the companies were commanded as follows: No. 1 Co., Capt. Currie; No. 2 Co., Capt. Pemberton; No. 3 Co., Lieut. Langley; No. 4 Co., Capt. Hall; No. 5 Co., Lieut. Ridgeway Wilson; No. 6 Co., Capt. Drake. The staff was as follows: Quartermaster, Capt. Langley; Paymaster, Capt. Grahame and Surgeon-Major Hart.

The artillery inspection, which is to follow yesterday's infantry inspection will be held during the camp of the regiment at Macaulay Point.

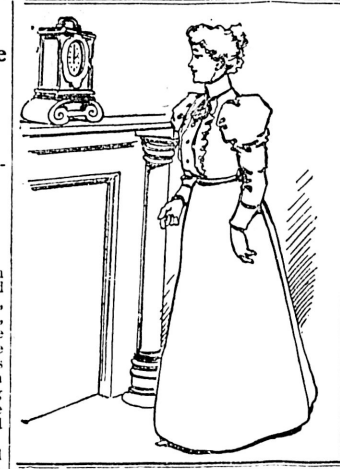
FLORAL OFFERINGS.

Sent by the Friends of the Late Mrs. G. W. Anderson.

Among the many floral offerings received at the funeral of the late Mrs. G. W. Anderson, were the following: Cross, Hon. D. M. and Mrs. Eberts; wreath, Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Cox; cluster, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Sandall; spray, Mr. and Mrs. Monk; anchor, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Snelling; spray, Mr. F. Maynard; cluster, Mrs. Owens; spray, Dr. and Mrs. Fraser; cluster, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dowler; cross, Mr. and Misses Tolmie; cross, Mrs. A. S. Going; cross, Mr. R. D. Finlayson; heart, Capt. and Mrs. Chas. Harris; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. J. Griffiths; cross, Mrs. J. W. Williams; cluster, Capt. and Mrs. O'Leary; cluster, Miss Rose Palmer; cross, Mrs. Cooper; spray, Mrs. J. Wrigglesworth; cluster, Mrs. S. Sandover; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes; wreath, Miss Daisy and Master J. Holmes; fan, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Richardson; cluster, Mrs. Arnold; cluster, Mr., Mrs. and Miss John; spray, Miss Pidgeon; cross, Mrs. Schroeder; cross, Mr. and Mrs. P. Babbington; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. O. Weiler; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. R. Croft; cross, Mr. and Mrs. M. Baker; cluster, Mr. and Mrs. Gonnason; cluster, Mr. F. Baines; heart, Capt. and Mrs. W. Cox; spray, H. A. Lilley; spray, Mrs. C. Heal; cluster, Mrs. Smith; cross, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gowen; cross, Mrs. and Miss Vantrught; cluster, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson; cluster, Mr. and Mrs. B. Middleton; cross, Miss Walter; cross, Mr. and Mrs. G. Glover; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. J. Critchley; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. J. Piercey; cluster, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Munsell; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ball; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sea; cluster, Mr. J. Riley; cluster, Mr. and Mrs. Smith; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas; cross, Mr. and Mrs. L. Dickenson; wreath, Mrs. McRae; cross, Mr. and Mrs Irvine; spray, Mr. and Mrs. Chungraves; cluster, Mrs. A. Thomas; wreath, officers and members A. O. F., Court Vancouver; cross, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews; cluster, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hall, cluster, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald; cluster, Mrs. Brown; cluster, Mr. and Mrs. Trickey.

On and after the 19th May, during the alterations to the building of the Bank of British North America on Yates street, the Bank will occupy the premises at 45 Government street between Redfern's and Challoner & Mitchell's jewelry stores.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ld.
DEALERS IN HARDWARE
Iron, Steel, Pipe, Fittings, and Brass Goods,
Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty.
Contractors Plant. Picks, Shovels, Barrows, Etc.
A Large Consignment of Norway Iron just to hand from England.
WHARF STREET
TELEPHONE No. 3. P.O. BOX 423. VICTORIA, B.C.


Clocks Clocks
We have just opened a new stock of Mantel Clocks in Bronze, Marble and Polished Wood Cases, all of which are guaranteed to be good timekeepers and the prices low.
Also a few of the new electric clocks which, when once put in place and started, require no winding nor attention for eighteen months.
They are worth inspection.
C. E. REDFERN,
43 Government St.
Established 1862. Telephone 118.

Blouse Sale
CONTINUED AT THE
Victoria House, 82 Yates St.
We have received another shipment of Blouses, which we have marked at our Sale Prices, owing to their late arrival. We are offering:
200 Blouses, worth 75c. each, at 50c
200 Blouses, worth $1.25 each, at $1.00
And hundreds of others from $1.25 to $2.75 each, marked at prices that will clear them out this season, as it is our policy not to carry one Blouse over to another year.
G. A. RICHARDSON & CO.

To Accept Carnegie Offer

Mayor Hayward Will Recommend a By-Law to the City Council.

List of Sites That Have Been Offered For the Building.

Mayor Hayward has given notice that at Monday evening's meeting of the City council he will recommend to the council a by-law to enable the city to accept the offer of Mr. Andrew Carnegie of $50,000 for a public library building in this city, and to authorize the expenditure of $5,000 annually out of the general revenue for the maintenance of the same. This does not provide for the site but the city has two sites which may suit a majority of the ratepayers. One of these is the lot on Yates street on which the pumping station was formerly situated, and the other is the lot opposite the post office, which the city recently purchased in connection with the James Bay reclamation works. However, the by-law recommended by the Mayor must be assented to by the ratepayers and at the same time there will be an opportunity for them to say whether one of these two sites should be used or whether another site should be purchased. In case this latter alternative is adopted, it is likely that another loan would be necessary. The sites which have been offered to the city, and the prices asked, follows:

Lot 1251, block T, Pandora street, between Douglas and Broad streets; $9,000.

Lot 14, block 1, Rock Bay; $10,000.

Lots 346, 347, 366 and 367, occupied by Badminton club; $15,000.

Lots 75 and 94, southeast corner Douglas and Kane streets; $10,000.

House and lot 227, block 25, corner Gordon and Courtney streets; $7,850.

Lot 215, block 25, Humboldt street; $4,900.

Lot 215, block 25, Humboldt street, including cabins; $3,150.

Lot 7, 5-acre block, Pandora street; $5,200.

Lot 4, block 12, View street; $3,100.

Lot 667, southeast corner Pandora and Broad streets; $9,500.

East part lot 24 and west part lot 25, block 3, Yates street, north side; $9,500.

Lot 646, northeast corner Douglas and Chatham streets; $3,000.

Lots 225 and 226, Government street, opposite post office; $30,000.

Lot 592, block N, northwest corner Douglas and Cormorant streets; $20,000.

Part of lots 690 and 691, block S, southeast corner Douglas and Fisguard streets; $10,000.

Lot 29, northwest corner Yates and Blanchard streets; $5,750.

Lots 69 and 70, southwest corner Fort and Blanchard streets; $9,300.

Part of lots 67, 68, 69 and 70, southwest corner Fort and Blanchard streets; $8,750.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 28 and 29, corner Churchway, Blanchard and Burdett avenue; $4,000.

Lot 1257, sub-division 2, north side of Pandora avenue; $3,000.

Lots 5 and 6, Cormorant street and Nos. 11 and 11 Pandora street; $9,000.

Lot No. 681, block 21, southeast corner Fort and Quadra streets; $5,000.

Lot 16, Yates street; $5,200.

Lot 23, Yates street; $9,500.

One-half lots 690 and 691, Douglas street; $8,500.

Lot 406, block 14, northeast corner Fort and Broad streets; $12,000.

Lot 240 Douglas street; $25,000.

Lot 2, block 12, northwest corner Douglas and View streets; $25,000.

Methodist church property, three lots, 658, 659 and 660, corner Broad and Pandora streets; $21,000.

Lot 660, southwest corner Broad and Pandora streets; $10,000.

Lot 1248, southeast corner Cormorant and Douglas streets; $15,500.

SERIOUS FIRE.

Roof of Mr. Aikman's Residence, Gorge Road, Damaged Yesterday.

A serious fire occurred out on the Gorge road yesterday afternoon by which considerable damage resulted to the handsome residence of H. B. W. Aikman, of Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken's law firm. A spark from the chimney is supposed to have fired the roof and though the fire brigade made the long run out there and had the water turned on the devouring element within six minutes from the time that the alarm was rung in, those six minutes with the fresh wind which was blowing, have to account for a lot of damage and no small loss. Little difficulty occurred in subduing the flames, and the house itself did not suffer very badly, although a considerable portion of the roof was destroyed but from the effect of water smoke and fire combined the house furnishings and a large quantity of clothing which had been packed away in the large attic swelled the loss to the extent of fully $750. Mr. Aikman is said to have had his home well covered by insurance.

CHANGES IN FIFTH

Noted in a Regimental Order Issued Yesterday by Major Monro.

Major Ross Monro, commanding the Fifth Regiment, yesterday issued the following order:

"The following having been granted their discharges, are struck off the strength of the regiment: No. 3 Co., Gr. W. Hanlock; No. 4 Co., Gr. H. Wilkinson.

"The following having been taken on the strength of the regiment, are posted to companies as follows: No. 3 Co., Gr. James Brewster; No. 5 Co., Robert Barber.

"The drill of the different companies on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings will be discontinued until further orders. Recruits will parade for instruction every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, beginning on May 26, under the regimental sergeant-major, until they are passed out of recruit class.

"The officer commanding has been pleased to approve of the following promotions in No. 3 Company: To be corporal, Acting Corporal J. Caven, vice Corporal C. R. Grahame, discharged; to be bombardiers, Acting Bombr. J. Anderson, vice Bambr. J. Caven, promoted; Acting Bombr. R. B. King, vice Bombr. E. M. Bradley, left limits."

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters in the Victoria post office for the week ending May 15:

Amorsen, Bob; Anderson, J. W.; Anderson, G. C.

Bartlett, Wm.; Barnett, Harry; Bartlett, S.; Beaumont, A. W.; Bertram, James; Benson, F. M.; Boulton, Geo.; Boyns, F. E.; Bradley, Miss Mable; Brown, Jas.; Brown, F. E. L.; Bamley, Wm. F. C.; Bennett, F.; Bussey, A. J. B.

Coldbeck, Mrs. T. W.; Caoutti, Thos. S.; Camecoe, Rich, Miss; Carney, Miss; Campbell, Thos.; Cavin, R. M.; Chapman, Mrs.; Chapman, Mr.; Clayton, A. W.; Clarke, Mr.; Colbert, Miss L.; Colton, A. B.; Cordion, A. C.; Cotton, J. Y.; Cox, W. A.; Crawford, C. P.; Cravetz & Co.

Devlin, Geo. E.; Detchon, S. G.; Dinkerprll, E. W.; Downie, J. H.

Eddy, Mr. Euer, Miss F.

Fenwick, L. A.; Fitzstubbs, .; Ford, A. E.; Foote, E. P.; Fraser, Wm.; Fraser & Prete.

Giles, Geo.; Graham, Wm. N.; Graves, Hessey W.; Grave, W. H.

Hall, Mrs. Bella; Harvey, A. W.; Hart, Wm. H.; Harris, Wm. M.; Henshaw, C. G.; Heath, Jas.; Hiscock, A. D.; Hill, H. H.; Hutcheson, Wm.; Hume, Tom; ull, Thos. T.

Irving, Geo.; Innes, Mrs. H. W.; Innes, Jno. D.

Kelly, Tom; Kerr, J. J.; Kendrick, E. E.

Lindsay, Mrs.; Miller, N. Scott; Montague, C. B.; Montague, R. G. J.; Murray, Jas. McV.; Myers, W.; McClaren, Mrs.; McCoy, John B.; McNeill, R. E.

Nicholson, J.; North, Mrs.; North, Chas.

Paul, Fredrick; Phillips, Mrs. A.; Pte, Mrs. M. O.; Price, Stanley J.

Reed, A. S.; Reynolds, R. R.; Robertson, Mrs. M.; Roos, Miss Vana; Roos, J. H.

Simpson, G.; Smith, John; Smith, Mrs. J. F.; Smith, Mrs. Charles; Spalding, Capt. and Mrs.; Squire, F. J.; Stainberg F.; Stevens, J. R.; Sullivan, J.

Tuck, Mrs. Saul; Turner, Mrs. F.

Warren, Gus; Weter, Mrs. R.; West, Mrs.; Williimae, D. R.; Word, Miss Nellie; Westcoot Pkg. Co.; Wilson, Mrs. L.

Young, D. R.

WHITE SWAN SOAP
"THERE IS NONE BETTER."
Lots of Soaps are imported, we manufacture right here and claim "THERE IS NONE BETTER." No premiums, no prices, just 5 cents worth of the best and purest soap for 5 cents.
B. C. SOAP WORKS.

CAMPBELL'S

NEW WHITE ORGANDIE SUITS
Beautifully finished and trimmed with Val Lace.
CHILDREN'S WASH SUITS
A nice selection of Children's Navy White and Crash Wash Suits.
DAINTY SHIRT WAIST
THE LATEST STYLES IN GRASS LINEN, ORGANDIE AND MUSLIN BLOUSES.

SEEDS
THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING COMPANY, LTD.
SPRING SEEDING WILL SOON COMMENCE.
We are prepared to supply Your Orders with the *Choicest* quality of Grass and Clover Seeds as well as a well selected stock of seed grain.

WIGS SWITCHES, CURLS, ETC.

Combings made up in any style. Theatrical and masquerade wigs to let. Country orders promptly attended to. Hair-dressing, shampooing, face massage. A large stock of hair and ornaments, also fringe nets, always on hand.
C. KOSCHE
55 Douglas St., near Fort.

Keast's Livery Stables
DUNCAN.
Operating Crofton and Mt. Sicker Stages.
Duncan to Mt. Sicker daily, except Sunday. Westholme to Crofton, daily. Double service Sat., Sun. and Wed. Both stages connect with E. & N. trains.

See Windows
For a Few of the
LATEST PATTERNS
IN
Summer Suitings
NO TWO LIKE
AT
PEDEN'S
Successor to Geo. R. Jackson, Merchant Tailor, 36 Fort Street.

NOTICE.
COCOS ISLAND
SHAREHOLDERS
Bring Your Baby Carriages and Go-Carts for New
RUBBER TIRES
—TO—
PHONE A446. 58 FORT STREET
WAITES BROS.
A Full Line In All Sizes.

Sale of
Sewing Machines.
1 Singer hand machine .....$ 5.00
1 Singer, 5 drawers, good attachments 15.00
1 Singer old style, sews well 5.00
1 Domestic, 7 drawers, attachments.. 15.00
1 Wheeler & Wilson, 2 drawers and box cover 5.00
1 Wheeler & Wilson, 3 drawers, good attachments 15.00
1 Wheeler & Wilson, 4 drawers, new No. 9, with all the latest improvements, golden oak 35.00
1 New Home, 5 drawers, oak woodwork 35.00
1 Fine Drop Head Singer, latest style 40.00
1 White, very little used, attachments 15.00
We rent, repair or exchange all makes of machines. Everything we sell you is warranted. Open evenings.
SAM B. SUTTON,
72 Fort St., Victoria.

CROQUET
Just received direct from London, ASSOCIATION FOURBALL SETS. Also EXTRA MALLETS, BALLS, PEGS and Clips.
Ordinary CROQUET SETS also kept in stock.
M. W. Waitt & Co.
44 Government St.

NOLTE
GLASSES ADJUSTED. EYES TESTED FREE.

6 New and Beautiful Songs.
"TELL ME PRETTY MAIDEN," (From Flora Dora.)
"ABSENCE"—By A. E. Little.
MIGHTY LAK A ROSE—By Ethelbert Nevin.
"I LOVE YOU DEAR, AND ONLY YOU—From "The Burgomaster."
"AUF WEIDERSEHN"—By R. G. Cole.
"VIOLETS"—By Roma.
We make a specialty of trying over new music.
FLETCHER BROS.
93 Government Street.

It is Foolish
And dangerous to put off the use of glasses till the eyes pain and the head aches. On the first indication of trouble, have your eyes attended to. I give the best and most up-to-date service, and guarantee satisfaction.
A. P. BLYTH, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN AND WATCHMAKER.
65 Fort Street, near Douglas.

The Best Clothes
That money and brains can procure are found at our store. The opportunity of saving a dollar is always open to judicious buyers. In fact, we'll save you money in spite of yourself.
Spring Suits, $8, $15, $10.
Spring Top Coats, $7, $9, $12.
W. G. Cameron,
Victoria' Cheapest Cash Clothier.
55 JOHNSON ST.

Heintzman & Co.
PIANOS.
The artistic Piano of Canada.
Have enjoyed an enviable reputation among musical public for over half a century.
M. W. Waitt & Co.
Sole Agents. 44 Govt. St.

Special Bargains
—IN—
LADIES' AND GENTS' CHAMOIS VESTS, CHEST PROTECTORS, ETC.
Protect yourself in time!
Don't fail to try our Compound Cough Syrup. A sure cure for Coughs, etc.
B. C. Drug Store,
Phone 356. 27 Johnson St.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

How Truly the Great Fame of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Justifies Her Original Signature.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the **Change of Life.**

It has cured more cases of **Backache** and Leucorrhœa than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors.

Irregular, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility quickly yields to it.

Womb troubles, causing pain, weight, and backache, instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water.

It quickly removes that **Bearing-down Feeling,** extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, **Dizziness, Faintness,** sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, or some derangement of the Uterus, which this medicine always cures.

Kidney Complaints and Backache of **either sex** the Vegetable Compound always cures.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

Coronation Contingent

Five Soldiers Selected to Represent Victoria Regiment at the Ceremony.

Selection Made Yesterday at the Drill Hall By Col. Holmes.

"Soon we'll be in London town;
See the King with a golden crown."

Five members of the Fifth Regiment, Canadian Artillery, were selected yesterday as the representatives of Victoria in the Canadian contingent which is to march with the colonial troops in London when the King is crowned. After the regiment's inspection was completed, the candidates were paraded, 32 in all, and the D. O. C., Col. Holmes, commenced the selection of the local contingent. A number were disqualified by reason of the fact that they had not attended the drills for the past three years, and twelve were left. The veterans were given the first call, those who served in the Northwest rebellion being first called. Sergt-Major Mulcahy was the only veteran of the fights against Riel's armies. Then came several South African veterans, and Sergt. Bailey, who served in the Soudan campaign. Ten were selected, the order in which they were chosen being as follows:

Sergt.-Major Mulcahy, who served with A Battery of the Royal Canadian Artillery in the Northwest rebellion, fighting for eight months with that corps. He was present at the battles of Fish Creek and Batoche.

Company Sergt. W. Bailey, who served for twelve years in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and wears the medal for the Egyptian war. He fought at several battles of that campaign in the Soudan, notably Abu Klea.

Company Sergt.-Major H. Lettice, who is an expert rifle shot, and has been both to Bisley and Ottawa to represent British Columbia. He has won many honors with the rifle.

Gr. H. Smethurst, who was a member of the first Canadian contingent, and marched with the Canadians from Capetown to Pretoria and fought in that fame-making fight of Paardeberg.

Gr. G. Neill, who fought in the first Canadian regiment at Paardeberg and other engagements of the march to Pretoria.

Company Sergt. E. Viger, Sergt. R. Lorimer, Sergt Rex Harris, Gr. T. N. Hibben.

Gr. W. H. Spurrier, who, although not having been on active service, has served with the Royal Marine Artillery for some time. He secured his discharge from that corps here.

These ten were then examined by Dr. Hart, the regimental surgeon-major. Some were disqualified, some because they were not of the required height and for other reasons, and finally the five selected were:

Sergt-Major Malcahy.
Sergt. Bailey.
Sergt. Lettice.
Sergt. Lorimer.
Gr. Smethurst.

Five others were also chosen as waiting men. Their names will be sent to Ottawa, and if the required strength of the contingent is not completed, they will also be taken. Sergt.-Major Mulcahy has been accepted provisionally, for, as he is an officer of the Militia department, it is necessary to secure permission from Ottawa.

Three Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers.

London, Ont., bank managers have decided to establish a clearing house.

SYRUP OF FIGS
ACTS GENTLY ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS,
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY;
DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS;
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS,
BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE KY. SAN FRANCISCO CAL. NEW YORK N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

Victim of Collision

Remains of Sailor Found on Rocks Near Brackman-Ker's Wharf.

Collier Wellington Returns to Land Injured Sailor—Ferd Fischer In.

The badly decomposed remains of a man, evidently a sailor, for the body was clad in oilskins and rubber boots, was found yesterday afternoon on the rocks 150 yards southwest of Brackman-Ker's wharf, where the ebbing tide had thrown it. A telephone message was sent to the city lockup and Constables Northcott and Abott went out, accompanied by an undertaker, and had the remains conveyed to the morgue. The skin had almost all been worn from the face, and there were no papers or other things in the clothes to assist in identification. The remains are thought to be those of the sailor of the pilot sloop B. W. Gordon, who was missing after the collision between the steamer Charmer and the pilot sloop about a month ago, when the Charmer was leaving the harbor about 2 o'clock on the morning of April 12. Capt. Butler was with the unfortunate man, and he missed him soon after the collision. The sailor, D. Thompson by name, was thought to have jumped from the sloop and tried to swim ashore, but been caught by the kelp, which is found in thick patches in the vicinity of the collision, which was close to where the remains were found.

SAILOR INJURED.

One of the Collier Wellington's Crew Has His Leg Broken.

There were but two arrivals from the deep sea on the waterfront yesterday. The steamer Wellington, which left Ladysmith yesterday morning with a cargo of coal for San Francisco, returned to port from Cape Flattery to land an injured seaman, and the German ship Ferdinand Fischer reached the Royal Roads yesterday morning from Hiogo, Japan. The Wellington encountered a heavy southwest sea at the Cape and shipped a couple of big seas, which knocked one of her seamen against some of the deck gear, and broke one of his legs. Capt. Salmund, when he found that the unfortunate man's limb was broken, ordered the steamer back to Victoria, and she arrived yesterday afternoon. The ambulance was called, and the injured sailor was conveyed to the Marine hospital for treatment.

SAILERS.

German Ship Arrives in Royal Roads From Shanghai.

The German ship Ferdinand Fischer arrived in the Royal Roads yesterday morning from Hiogo, Japan. She is a vessel of 1726 tons, commanded by Capt. Marks. She left Hiogo for the Roads 33 days ago. The Ferdinand Fischer will load lumber on the Sound. The British ship Holywood, which has completed discharging at the outer wharf, will be towed to Vancouver this morning by the tug Lorne to put her freight at that port. The ship Benjamin Sowell, which took 1,046,555 feet of lumber from Moodyville to Fremantle, arrived at her destination on Tuesday. She made a very long passage, being 194 days from Moodyville. She was detained owing to having to put in at Honolulu for repairs. The Norwegian ship Antigua, which went to Port Townsend for her orders, has been towed to Vancouver to load lumber.

SALMON SHIP SAFE.

Overdue Santa Is Spoken—Alex. Black Also Sighted.

The overdue fleet has been reduced by two, the British bark Alexander Black and the Santa having been spoken well on toward their destinations. The Santa sailed from here on November 26 with 39,815 cases of salmon for Liverpool, and the Alexander Black, which brought cargo to this port on her outward voyage, took wheat to Liverpool, sailed out from Tacoma about the same time. The Santa was spoken March 25. The Alexander Black, bound from Tacoma to Queenstown, was spoken May 9 by the Norwegian bark Bjorne, which has arrived at Falmouth. The Black's mainrigging was gone and she had evidently encountered some very heavy weather. The Black and the Santa were quoted at 15 per cent. on the overdue list.

OPPOSITION STEAMERS.

Lumber Carriers Getting Into the Passenger Trade.

Steamship companies operating between San Francisco and Grays Harbor are making a bid to secure the passenger traffic between San Francisco and Seattle. This business has been held in the past almost exclusively by the Pacific Coast Steamship company. Now the steam schooners running north and having passenger accommodations are attempting to cut in and get a share.

A first-class fare to Seattle on the Pacific Coast company's steamships costs $18. The competing steamers charge $15 and $12.75 for a ticket to Seattle via Grays Harbor. Two of the lines running to Grays Harbor are those operated by E. T. Kruse and Sudden & Christensen. The steamers include the Chehalis, Sonoma, Grace Dollar, San Pedro, Santa Barbara and Newberg. Every steamer that goes or comes from the North carries from 30 to 40 passengers.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, May 17.—8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer is highest on the Californian coast but the pressure continues low over British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, the centre of the disturbance being in Alberta. Fresh to strong westerly winds with occasional showers have prevailed on the American coast and over the district of the Straits, and temperatures have been somewhat lower west of the ranges. Rain is falling at Barkerville and showery conditions have prevailed throughout the province. East of the Rock'es there has been a general rise in temperature, and a thunderstorm occurred at Qu'Appelle.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	47	52
New Westminster	46	56
Kamloops	..	54
Barkerville	32	50
Calgary	34	62
Winnipeg	50	74
Portland, Ore	46	56
San Francisco	50	62
Dawson	38	68

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time), Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Southerly and westerly winds, generally fair and cool, with occasional showers.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate westerly winds, partly cloudy, with occasional showers.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, MAY 17.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	48	Mean	50
Noon	53	Highest	53
5 p.m.	49	Lowest	47

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. 8 miles west.
Noon 28 miles southwest.
5 p.m. 32 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Showery.
Rain—.06 inch.
Sunshine—8 hours.
Barometer at noon—Observed 29.830, Corrected 29.851

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 29.88

SUCCESSFUL SMOKER.

Given by the Non-Commissioned Officers at Work Point Barracks.

The new Sergeant's Mess, built by the Royal Engineers at Work Point Barracks, was taken over by the sergeants of the Royal Garrison Artillery on Monday last, and when they did that it was breaking up a happy combination that has hitherto existed at the barracks, for instead of the sergeants of the garrison all using the same mess, there will in future be two, the R. G. A.'s and the R. E.'s, with whom will be the staff sergeants and sergeants of the departmental corps represented on this station. The building is a substantial brick structure, with a large dining hall, which at ordinary times will be divided up into dining and reading rooms by a moveable partition, but on occasions like last Friday night can be turned into a concert hall. To celebrate the double event, viz.: the parting of the old ties and the taking up of an abode of their own on the part of the R. G. A., the sergeants, staff sergeants, and warrant officers of the garrison decided to hold a smoker and invite their civilian friends. If there is any body of men that can get up and carry through to success, a good old-fashioned smoking concert, it is the N. C. O.'s of the British Army, no matter where they may be, or to what corps they belong, and the jolly crowd of fellows at Work Point Barracks are no exception to the general rule. The room looked splendid in its new coat of paint, with cut flowers and potted plants spread profusely around on the white covered tables.

Proceedings commenced at 8:45, when the genial chairman, Master Gunner O'Brien called the inmates of the room to order and proposed the health of His Majesty the King. That toast having been loyally responded to, the following programme was proceeded with: Song (comic), "You've Got a Long Way to Go," Sergt. Askey, R. G. A.; song, "Just One Little Year," Sergt. Callow, R. G. A.; duet, with guitar accompaniment, "I'll Be Your Sweetheart," Qr. M. S. Sharcott, A. P. corps, Qr. M. S. Shorey, R. E.; song (comic), "The Man Who Threw the Brick," Sergt. Handsley, R. G. A.; toast, "The Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, and remainder of the Royal Family"; duet, mandolin and guitar, Qr. M. S. Sharcott and Qr. M. S. Shorey; toast, "Colonel Grant, Major Guerdon, and officers of the Station"; recitation, "The Last of the Light Brigade," Mr. Gordon; song, "Hello! Ma Baby," Sergt. Roe, R. G. A.; song, "We Knew Her by the Pimple," Qr. M. S. Sharcott; toast, "Our Hosts," Major Guerdon in proposing this toast, spoke of the good feeling existing between the officers and warrant and non-commissioned officers of the station; song, "My Dear Old Dutch," Lieut. Wiggins.

After this supper was served, and justice done to it by all hands.

After supper Master Gunner O'Brien gave up his chair and gavel to Company Sergeant-Major Thomas, R. G. A., and the latter in the course of a few remarks spoke of the friendly feeling that had existed between the R. E. and themselves since they had been on the station, and that although they were now living apart he knew he was expressing the opinions of his comrades of the R. G. A. when he said he hoped that the friendship would still continue. He then proposed the health of the R. E.'s, and departmental corps. After a song by Mr. Gunner O'Brien, "Who's Dat a Calling," Staff Sergt. Warwick, R. E., replied on behalf of the R. E.'s, and proposed the health of the sergeants of the R. G. A., Mr. Brock sang, "The Day I Played Base Ball"; Sergt. Derbyshire recited, "The Lifeboat," in great style; Sergt. Haskey gave, "Staring Me in the Face," and Mr. J. W. Sexton, "The Rickety Rackety Crew." Sergt.-Major Thomas proposed, "Our Civilian Visitors," to which Mr. Sexton responded. The bell was kept rolling merrily by Staff-Cergeant Chapman, Sergt. Callow, Staff-Sergt. Warner, Sergt.-Major Thomas, Mr. Brock, and Sergt. Reeves favored the company with a cake walk. The proceedings finished at 2 a. m. with "God Save the King," and "Auld Lang Syne." Corp. Borman presided at the piano, and was one of the hits of the evening.

CUBAN CABINET.

Men Who Did the Fighting Are Ignored in It.

Havannah, May 17.—None of the Havanna papers today comment on the composition of President-elect Palma's cabinet. This does not mean disapproval. It is rather attributable to the Spanish manana spirit. It can be said, however, that the selections have made a good impression, especially among the better classes of Cubans and the Spanish element. The active insurrectionists, the men who did the fighting in the field known as the militaries, are somewhat disgruntled, not a single active soldier is recognized. General Gomez, himself, is understood to share this feeling, but he is shrewd enough to realize that Palma in choosing his advisers, wanted conservative men of ability to inspire confidence in all classes.

WATER SUBSIDING.

River at Grand Forks Returning to Normal Conditions.

Grand, Forks, May 17.—A. C. Flumerfelt, assistant general manager of the Cranby Mining & Smelting company, left today for Montreal.

The water in both forks of the Kettle river is falling and no further danger of a flood is anticipated. Householders whose dwellings were partially submerged are returning to their dwellings.

The question of where to buy furniture, carpets and everything required for the home at moderate prices for good reliable articles is promptly settled by visiting Weilers.

ONE HALF THE MONEY SPENT IN BUYING IMPORTED CIGARS IS WASTED

Grandas Cigars

Are made of pure Havana Tobaccos, and made by skilled imported Spanish workmen, are equal in every respect to the best imported Havana Cigars.

The DUTY on one thousand imported cigars, worth $40 per thousand, in Havana, and weighing 15 lbs. is **$55.00**

The DUTY on one thousand Grandas cigars, of same weight, and same quality is **$8.00**

WHICH DO YOU BUY? THE CIGARS ARE IDENTICAL
When You Buy Imported Cigars What are You Paying For?

BUSINESS POINTERS.

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd., 32 and 34 Yates street, carry a complete stock of hardware, including garden tools of all kinds, poultry netting, etc., at very reasonable prices. See their ad. on page 1.

* * *

The made-to-order garments, manufactured at The C. C. Russell Wholesale Supply Store, Douglas street, are reliable in every particular, and the prices, as will be seen by their ad. elsewhere, will be found to be most reasonable.

* * *

Waite Bros. 58 Fort street, give strict attention to the repairing of sewing machines, cash registers, lawn mowers, wringers, etc. Their telephone is A440.

* * *

Twenty-four per cent per annum in monthly dividends is now being paid on stock in the Ohio and California Refining Oil Co., of which A. W. More & Co., 23 Broad street, are agents.

* * *

The big sale which opened on Saturday morning at "The Sterling" will continue on Monday morning, the doors opening at 9 a. m., for business.

* * *

An important auction sale consisting of real estate, household furniture, together with a two-ton sloop, will take place at the auction rooms of W. Jones, Broad St., on Friday, May 20th, at 2 p. m.

* * *

A large stock of law tennis racquets and balls with other sporting goods, have been received at John Barnsley's, 115 Government street.

* * *

If you wish to borrow on first mortgage improved property, with the privilege of repaying the amount borrowed in a definite number of monthly payments, with the privilege of payments commencing any time after the third year, call on R. S. Day, 42 Fort street.

* * *

When you are in need of any thing in harness or horse supplies of any kind, you can get them from C. A. Goodwin, 28 Broad street.

* * *

W. G. Cameron, at Victoria's Cheapest Cash Store, 55 Johnson street, can suit you with a hat in any of the newest styles to your taste.

* * *

A pretty safe cure for a cough or cold, is the compound syrup put up by the B. C. Drug Store, 27 Johnson street.

* * *

Challoner & Mitchell's ad on the 1st page has brilliancy enough in it to almost attract the attention of a blind man.

* * *

When making your purchases of flags and other articles and notions for the Victoria Day festivities, remember that Hastie's Fair is the place to get them.

A cafe or hotel which serves "Jesse Moore" Whisky is handing to their trade the finest goods that can be had. A cafe is known by the goods it sells.

Rev. Chas. McKillip, an Anglican clergymen of Lethbridge, left last night on his return journey after having spent a very pleasant visit in Victoria.

"A PUDDING HAS TWO SIDES"

It has an inside and an outside!

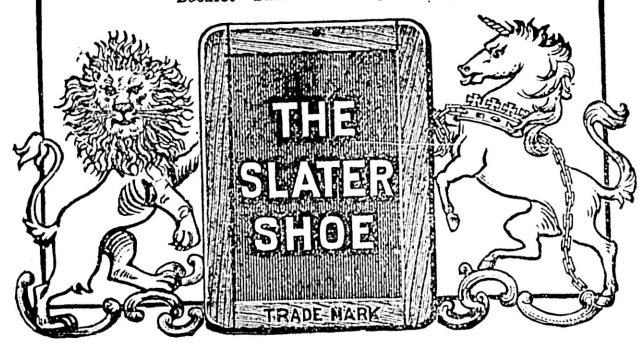
The inside of a pudding, like the inside of a shoe, is the most serious part of it.

If "the proof of the pudding is in the eating" the proof of a shoe is in the wearing of it.

It is the wear of $4.00 and $5.50 Slater Shoes, which proves the materials put into them equal to their appearance.

Price-control, by the Makers helps the inside of Slater shoes, even more than the outside.

Booklet "Shoe Ideals" explains why.



J. FULLERTON and J. H. BAKER
SOLE LOCAL AGENTS.

CURSE OF DRINK — IF ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY DRINKS, the taste for liquor can be removed permanently by giving Tasteless Samaria Prescription secretly in food or drink. Failure impossible. Free sample, testimonials, price sent sealed. Write SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 87 Jordan street, Toronto, Ont. — CURED SECRETLY

Bedding Plants

The best and largest stock in town is at the
INVERTAVISH NURSERY, PARK ROAD.
GERANIUMS, $1.00 AND $1.50 PER DOZEN; LOBELIA, PHLOX, SNAPDRAGONS, PERRILLAS, 25c. A DOZEN.
Stocks and Asters 20c. per doz. 6 doz for $1 00.
See our Salvia Splendens, $1.00 per dozen.
ORDERS TAKEN AT OFFICE, 41 FORT ST.

THE
Canadian Bank of Commerce
WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED
THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

PAID-UP CAPITAL $8,000,000
REST AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS 2,251,000
AGGREGATE RESOURCES, over 70,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE—60 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

The bank has 68 branches extending throughout Canada and elsewhere, including the following in British Columbia and the Yukon District:
ATLIN, CRANBROOK, DAWSON, FERNIE, GREENWOOD, KAMLOOPS, NANAIMO, NELSON, N. WESTMINSTER, SANDON, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WHITE HORSE.

BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, PORTLAND, SKAGWAY.

Savings Bank Department—Gold dust purchased and every description of banking business transacted. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

Electricity is Life

Strong People Are Full of ELECTRICITY
Weak People Are Lacking in ELECTRICITY

Dr. McLaughlin's life-long claim has been that Electricity is the basis of all animal vitality, and without it we could not live.

Doctors all over the world are now talking Electricity, and are using it in one form or another. This is the direct outcome of the recent announcements of the world's greatest scientists, and is a practical admission on the part of physicians of the power of Electricity over drugs as a curative agent,

I have known for twenty years that drugs could not restore strength. My knowledge was obtained from actual contact with thousands of people who had tried drugs in every form, and they were worse off than before they started drugging.

How many people are suffering miseries for the want of a simple remedy? They do not live: they simply exist. In the faces of thousands can be read the story of a wasted life and blighted hopes; joys and pleasures are unknown to them because their vitality is being sapped. Varicocele, waisting drains, have exhausted Nature's Electrical forces and left them wrecks upon the shores of life. Many have sought in drugs and patent remedies to relieve their mental and physical suffering. They are soothed for a day, or maybe a week, falsely braced up, until, the effects of the drug wearing off like the momentary bracing of whiskey, they sink still lower in vitality, and, with hope exhausted, lose confidence in themselves and their fellow-man and decide to abandon all efforts to recover their power, feeling that there is no help for them. Man, do not sacrifice yourself in this way. Do not endure this living death, while Nature holds out to you relief in the form of Electricity—that vital element of which, by a life of dissipation, you have deprived yourself—tearing down faster than Nature could rebuild. In this great restorative—Electricity—there is life and happiness for you. It restores power to the weak and indifferent: it builds up the weakened system, and by its vitalizing, stimulating cure it makes the blood jump through sluggish veins, increasing the circulation to every part, assisting Nature to carry off the impure matter which clogs up the wheels of life. If you are weak and sick, don't depend on the doctors or drugs any longer, but try

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

It has restored health and strength to thousands of nervous, debilitated and pain-worn men and women. You also can be cured if you will grasp the opportunity I offer.

Dr. McLaughlin's Offer.

CAUTION—Beware of those concerns offering Electric Belts free. The best is none too good when you want a cure. There are cheap, worthless articles on the market to-day which do not possess any more Electricity than a piece of string tied around your body. Their only merits (if they possess any) are to burn the body. My Cushion Electrodes are my exclusive invention and cannot be imitated.

FREE BOOK Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

NOTE—WE PAY DUTY

Dr. M. C. McLAUGHLIN, 106 Columbia St., SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

GENUINE

Maple Syrup and Sugar

FROM QUEBEC.

We can guarantee same to be absolutely pure, in pints, quarts and one-half gallons. Also in bottles. We wish you to try this, as it is a treat.

MOWAT & WALLACE,

GROCERS, CORNER YATES AND DOUGLAS STREETS.

Services For Whit Sunday

Bishop Cridge Will Resign Rectorship After Forty-Seven Years.

Special Collections in Anglican Churches For Diocesan Mission Fund.

Whit Sunday, which the churches will celebrate today, is the seventh Sunday after Easter, and properly called Pentecost, the day upon which the Holy Ghost descended on the Apostles. In the early days of the church it was chosen as one of the occasions for the solemn administration of baptism, and the candidates for that holy rite were clothed in white garments, hence the name "Whit," or White Sunday.

The services at the Church of Our Lord today will be peculiarly interesting and impressive. At the morning service the venerable Bishop Cridge, after 47 years' service as rector, will conduct the ceremony of installing as his successor Rev. Henry Y. Wood, the newly-appointed rector.

The collections at all the Anglican churches will be devoted today to the diocesan mission fund, from which the stipends of the clergy are paid in districts, which are unable to support their own clergy. In the immediate future an additional clergyman will have to be provided for Crofton and Mount Sicker, and Texada Island and the neighboring islands will require services. If the Whitsuntide offering is a liberal one, the mission board will, it is hoped, be able to make these arrangements.

The services at Christ Church cathedral will be: 7 and 8, holy communion; 11, matins, holy communion and sermon by Canon Beanlands; 7, evensong, followed by the administration of the rite of confirmation by the Bishop. The musical arrangements follow:

MORNING.

Voluntary—Andante ..... W. Haynes
Venite ..... Goodson
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Jackson
Benedictus ..... Troutbeck
Anthem—When God of Old Came Down From Heaven ..... Hall
Kyrie ..... Monke
Hymns 154, 207, 315
Voluntary—Elevation ..... Wely

EVENING.

Voluntary—Allegretto ..... R Tours
Processional Hymn 298
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Smart
Nunc Dimittis ..... Barnby
Hymns 155, 550
Recessional Hymn 215
Voluntary—Vesper March ..... Bonbeur

At St. James' church: Holy communion at 8, matins and sermon at 11; second celebration at 12; evensong and sermon at 7. The following is the music:

MORNING.

Organ—Choral Prelude ..... Morlund
Venite ..... Cathedral Psalter
Proper Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Macpherson
Benedictus ..... Garrett
Hymns 154, 207
Communion Hymn 323
Offertoire ..... Wely

EVENING.

Prelude ..... Wely
Proper Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis ..... Wesley
Hymns 210, 152, 28

At St. John's church, there will be morning prayer at 11, followed by a celebration of the holy communion and evensong at 7, the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—Pastorale in G. ..... Smart
Te Deum ..... Macpherson in E. Flat
Kyrie ..... Schubert
Hymns 152, 317

EVENING.

Organ—Largo in G. ..... Handel
Hymns 156, 157, 28
Organ—Lift Up Your Heads ..... Handel

* * *

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, morning and evening, the Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A.; Sunday school, 2:30; Bible class, 3. Music as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—Morning Song ..... Merkel
Psalm 4 ..... Chant 241
Hymn 23
Anthem—The Lord is Loving Unto Every Man ..... Garrett
Hymns 240, 238
Organ—Fugue ..... Lemaige

EVENING.

Organ—Andantino ..... Lemare
Psalm 17
Anthem—God is a Spirit ..... Bennett
Hymn 196
Solo—It is Enough (Elijah) ..... Mendelssohn
Mr. Herbert Taylor.
Hymn 279
Organ—Chorale ..... Luther

At the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "The Need of a Revival in the Christian Church"; evening subject, the last lecture of the series of lectures on the Life of Paul, the great Apostle to the Gentiles, with special reference to the late Principal Grant, of Queen's university, Kingston. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 2:30.

* * *

At James Bay Methodist church, services at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m.; Sunday school at 2:30. Mr. Hart will preach in the morning and Mr. Tait in the evening.

* * *

At the Congregational church, Pandora avenue, the pastor, Rev. R. B. Blyth, B.A., will preach at both services; 11 a.m., subject, "Christ Lifted Up;" 7 p.m., subject, "Christ, the Saviour of the World"; 2:30 p.m., Sabbath school; 8:30 p.m., C. E. society.

* * *

The services of today, Whit Sunday, will be of peculiar interest to the congregation of the Church of Our Lord (Reformed Episcopal), for at the morning service the Bishop, after being rector to the same congregation for 47 years, will install his successor, the Rev. Henry Y. Wood. The installation service will be read after the usual morning prayer, the Rev. W. Miler Magrath, rector of St. Paul's church, New Westminster, preaching the sermon. In the evening the new rector will occupy the pulpit. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—Voluntary—Adagio ..... Gaze
Venite, Psalms ..... For the Day
Te Deum ..... Jackson
Jubilate ..... Cathedral Psalter
Anthem—What Are These ..... Stainer
Hymns 261, 254
Alla Marcia ..... Adams
Organ—Voluntary—Alla Marcia ..... Adams

EVENING.

Allegreto ..... Haines
Psalms ..... For the Day
Magnificat ..... Turner
Nunc Dimittis ..... Turner
Anthem—Come Holy Ghost ..... Vincent
Hymns 251, 22
Doxology ..... Sullivan
Threefold Amen .....
Organ—Prelude and Fugue ..... Handel

At Calvary Baptist church, the pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the evening service. Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U., Tuesday, 8 p.m.; prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p.m.

At Emmanuel Baptist church, Rev. J. G. Hastings, M. A., pastor. At 11 a.m. Rev. P. H. McEwen will preach, and the pastor in the evening. Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

* * *

Victoria Harbor mission. Whit Sunday. A mission service, with address, to which seamen, sealers and seafaring men generally are specially and cordially invited, will be held in the Seamen's institute, Store street, at 7:30 p.m. All seats free; no collection; everyone welcome. J. S. Bailey, missioner.

* * *

R. H. Kneeshaw will lecture in the Sir William Wallace hall at 7:30 p.m. Subject, "Inspiration." Clairvoyant readings after lecture. Miss Amy Kneeshaw will sing one of her selections.

* * *

The Sunday service of the Christian Scientists' society is held at 87 Pandora street, at 11 a.m.

* * *

Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical society, lodge No. 87, will hold its Lotus class for children at 2:30 p.m. Sunday evening public meetings are held on the first Sunday of each month at 8:30 p.m.

* * *

Christadelphians. Public meetings are held in the A. O. U. W. building, room No. 1, upstairs, every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Subject for tonight, "Armageddon and the Return of Christ." All welcome; no collection.

* * *

Truth Students' association, Williams block, room 5, Broad street. Meeting this evening at 7 o'clock.

* * *

Spiritualism. Mrs. Nettie Holt Harding, of Boston, Mass., will lecture under the auspices of the Psychic Research society, at 7:30 this evening, at St. Andrew's & Caledonian hall, Blanchard street, between View and Fort., and at the close of the lecture will give a few delineations. All are welcome.

* * *

Johnson Street Mission hall. Gospel service Sunday evening at 8:30.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

MR. HAYWARD'S REPLY

Legislative Assembly,
Victoria, May 16, 1902.

J. H. S. Matson, Esq., and J. Weaver Bridgman, Esq., Victoria:

Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a numerously signed petition from the electors of Esquimalt riding, which you and Messrs. Nunn, Robertson, Hearn and yourselves, as a deputation representing the petitioners, handed to me. As promised on that occasion I now submit my answer to the petition, and to the remarks offered by the members of the deputation in presenting it.

I am addressing my reply to you because your names are first on the list, and more particularly because you were most active and mainly instrumental in circulating the petition in question, but I am also sending a copy to each of the signers, so that they as well as you may understand fully the position from my point of view, and the considerations which have influenced me in supporting the government at the present juncture. It is my desire to deal frankly and without reserve with the gentlemen whose names to the number of 250 appear on the petition, as not only incumbent on my part as their representative, but as in courtesy due to those who, over their own signatures, express approval of my past conduct and appreciation of the deference which, it is averred, I have hitherto paid to the wishes of my constituents. In this connection, too, I may be permitted to add that in expressing approval of what I have done in the past they will be the more willing to accept my assurances that in my present attitude or whatever course I may pursue in the future I am and will be actuated by what I conceive to be in their interests and the best interests of the province.

Before dealing in detail with the objections urged against my support of the Canadian Northern, I may remark that, since learning of the circulation of your petition in my district, I have received a number of letters from electors in Esquimalt stating that they signed the petition under misapprehension, and urging me to the opposite course than that directed. I have also received some half dozen petitions or more to the same effect. It must be apparent, therefore, on the face of it that the petitioners many of them did not fully apprehend the situation or had not time to consider fully the purport of the petition.

When it comes to a question of legislating in the interests of the people of my district, you will find now, and in the future, as in the past, that my efforts, my influence, or my advice on all matters affecting them will be quite as safe and quite as disinterested as that of those who circulated the petition.

I wish, however, to consider the petition on its merits, and to deal with the arguments used by the members of the deputation as apart from any other matters.

In the first place, I desire to point out that when the proposal to assist the Canadian Northern took practical shape and was submitted to the House, I regarded it entirely apart from party considerations and looking at it particularly from what appeared to me to be in the interests of the constituency I represent. I could at that time only judge what the feelings of the electors of Esquimalt were on the subject from what took place in 1896, when the proposal for the construction of the British Pacific—the route and extent of which is practically the same—was before the country. At that time there were several meetings held in my district, at which among others, Messrs. Helmcken, Higgins and myself were present, and spoke in favor of the proposal, and the meetings were almost unanimous in their resolutions. Without going into the details of a comparison, I may say that the contract for the construction of the Canadian Northern as submitted is infinitely better than that proposed in the case of the British Pacific. In the latter there was an annual cash subsidy of $240,000 for 25 years, and 20,000 acres of land per mile without return to the province. I assumed and fairly, too, that the sentiments prevailing in 1902 under such circumstances would not be less marked than at the time I refer to. Nor have my personal views on the subject changed—that is, as to the benefit to be derived. If, as you now state in your petition, the contract for the Canadian Northern is "not in the general interest of the province," it could not have been in 1896, when Mr. Bodwell, in whose interests some of the leading petitioners are identified, was its leading advocate. I believe now, as I believed then, that a new line of transcontinental railway having its terminus in Victoria would, with all due deference to the opinion expressed in the petition, be of immense permanent as well as "incidental" benefit to the province, and to the districts more directly interested.

In this respect I am in a similar position to Mr. McPhillips, with whose attitude, as applied to the expressed voice of the city of Victoria in the election of Colonal Prior, and by a delegation of the business men, it is understood, you are thoroughly in accord, viz., that as he was elected to use his discretion in what he considered the best interests of his constituents, consistent with the interests of the province, and that being against the principles of the bill and the government, he was bound to and would vote against both. I, on the other hand, believe that the proposal to build the Canadian Northern is the most important ever submitted to the country since Confederation, and I have an equal right to claim, even if the petition represented the real sentiments of the electors of Esquimalt, and that is my duty in their interests to vote for it.

I have been confronted with the plank in my election platform, in which I expressed opposition to land grants and exemption from taxation on railway lands. On general principles I will stand where I was, and while I am strongly in favor of assisting in railway development in any way consistent with our resources, when the measures proposed by the government in that direction come to be dealt with finally by the House the people in my district will be able to judge whether or not I have been true to my pledges.

These remarks apply equally to the objections raised to the Coast-Kootenay railway, to which I need make no further reference. Of course, even in matters of policy it is not always possible to give full effect to our views, and in comprehensive projects we must accept, as every practical politician knows, the best possible solution under the circumstances. It very largely depends upon the conditions which are attached, and as a matter of fact it is not so much the question of granting land as the safeguards which surround land grants, and the returns which the people are to receive for assistance given, that is so important.

I have also been confronted with the statements made by me at Parsons Bridge, June 7, 1900, that "Should the electors see fit to return him they knew just where they could find him, and that he would pledge them his word that if ever he considered it was necessary to leave his party he would come back and consult with his constituents over the matter. In regard to that I may say that I am where I was at the beginning of the present parliament—on certain matters of policy at least a supporter of the government. I was elected as an independent, having run on my own platform. While disagreeing last year with the government on the matter of competition in railways, I am still further in disagreement with the opposition on the question of the Canadian Northern and fish traps. It is true that I voted with the opposition on a motion of censure against the government for not filling the North Victoria vacancy, and it is also true that I voted with the government on a similar motion at the time of going into supply. The latter, however, was for the reason that I was satisfied with the appropriations proposed for the Esquimalt district, and the Estimates generally, and was anxious that the necessary public works throughout my district should be provided for and proceeded with without delay. In the case of the government being defeated by my vote, these works could not have been started until late, if at all, this year.

It is true that Mr. Martin is still a supporter of the government, but that he dominates the policy any more than any other private member is yet to be demonstrated; and as I said before, one's course in politics must be governed to some extent by circumstances. I have differed and do seriously differ with the leader of the opposition in the question of fisheries, which I regard as one of the greatest possible importance to this Island, and to my district. In the debate on the address, he took strong grounds against fish traps, and I then opposed his view. I am opposed to the course he has pursued in the House. Opposition to the government has degenerated into mere obstruction, which promises to end in the business of the country being neglected and nothing being done either useful or otherwise. The effect on the business and credit of the province is injurious and I believe that the provision for railways being built on competitive lines—as is now proposed—if nothing else, will accomplish great good and set the country again on the road to prosperity. It will be seen, therefore, that in all matters of special interest to my constituents—redistribution, the matter of fish traps, railway policy, and agricultural development, on all of which I have taken strong grounds, I have placed the good of my constituency and the province at large above party.

So far as the government is concerned, my attitude is not one of party support. It is tentative and with a view to railway construction and the return to more settled and more stable condition of affairs without the turmoil and excitement of elections, the result of which under the new Redistribution Bill will leave the district with one less representative, and the Island of Vancouver very largely in the minority, and with certainly very much less consideration fo its interests than at present. It has been taken with a well founded hope, that as a consequence in the near future a more satisfactory state of affairs will be brought about. It cannot be said that at present there are any fixed party issues which would bind members to either side of the House by reason of their former pledges on election platforms, and until the political atmosphere clears itself it would be an unfortunate time to take other than an independent stand.

To my mind the one vital issue is the construction of the Canadian Northern through a new and undeveloped country, with its terminus on this Island, and a contract for work to be begun at this end. It is quite true that in all probability that that road will be built sooner or later to some point on the Coast, but without aid from the province its terminus will undoubtedly be at Port Simpson, as the nearest point to reach the Orient. It is also equally certain, in such case, the construction will continue from the Eastern side, and supplies and labor and the incidental benefits of such a vast undertaking will be lost to British Columbia as much as though it were not constructed at all. The signers of the petitions received by me have not considered what the construction of a railway costing over $30,000,000 means to the farmers, merchants and laborers of this Coast if started and continued from this side. It means that an army of 8,000 to 12,000 men for several years are to be supplied with material for construction from the Coast cities, and from the farmers of will tax our resources to supply. It means that immense grain elevators will be erected here for the grain from the Northwest to be shipped to China and Japan, and that the trade to these countries will be vastly increased, requiring a steamer almost every day. It means also that the trade created will be in the hands of the people of British Columbia and Eastern Canada, and not subject to the competition from the United States such as now exists in respect to the markets of Kootenay and Yale, which has done so much to build up Spokane and the farming regions of Washington and Oregon. It means that the whole of the Northern Interior will be opened and made tributary to our Coast towns, with corresponding stimulus to the development of trade and industries along the coasts of Vancouver Island and the Mainland—farming, mining, fishing, lumbering, iron, paper-making and shipping. The building of a transcontinental line is a vastly different thing from an ordinary branch of local railway, however important the latter may be, as is shown by the great development which followed the building of the C. P. R., and I, for one, shall make every possible effort to see it accomplished. I am anxious at the same time, in conformity with the views expressed prior to election to obtain the best possible terms for the province, and to carry out the well understood wishes of my constituents for competition. I conceive it, therefore, to be in the best interests of my constituents that I should support the government to that end rather than to aid the opposition in defeating it. To my mind it is advisable to embrace the present opportunity of assisting and taking such steps as may be necessary to obtain the construction of the Canadian Northern, as if advantage be not taken of present opportunities, it may be far in the future before such a project may again be placed before the people of the province.

Confident that the results of this session's legislation will justify my position, and that upon more mature consideration, my friends in Esquimalt district who are so vitally interested will come to see it in the same light and endorse the stand I have taken.

I beg to remain,
Faithfully yours,
W. H. HAYWARD.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

1 CENT WORD ISSUE — **No Advertisement Inserted For Less Than 25c.** — **1 CENT WORD ISSUE**

Classified Advertisements, one cent advertisement inserted for less per word per insertion, cash. No than 25 cents.

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—A steady, reliable farm hand, accustomed to the care of stock. Must be a good milker and teamster. Apply with testimonials to Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort street. m18

WANTED—Steady respectable young man as assistant bartender, to go North. Good references required. G. H., Colonist office. m16

WANTED—Experienced salesmen at once, at the Sterling Dry Goods Store, 39 Government street. m16

BOYS WANTED—Must be smart and reliable, with good references. None others need apply. District Messenger Service, 74 Douglas street. m14

WANTED—Man and wife without incumberance, to go to Phoenix, B. C., man to be janitor for the office, and woman to take charge of cottage and cook for four or five men. Highest wages. Apply by letters to A. C. Flumerfelt, Granby Con. Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Grand Forks, B. C. m13

WANTED—An active lad for office. Apply "Cash," care Colonist. m13

WANTED—500 men and boys to buy reliable boots at Nangle's, 56 Fort street. Prices all right. f27

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Skirt and waist hands. Apply Mrs. Poudrier, 56 Fort street. m18

WANTED—Good general help at once. Apply Mrs. Hanham 149 Menzies St. m18

WANTED—A general servant for Cadboro Bay. Apply by letter, M. B., Colonist office. m17

WANTED—A young person to help in the house; must understand cooking. Small family. Mrs. Mesher, cor. Park and Dallas road. m17

WANTED — Experienced saleladies, at once, at the Sterling Dry Goods Store, 39 Government street. m16

WANTED—Good steady girl for store. Apply 78 Douglas street. m16

WANTED—A suitable person to adopt a fine healthy boy 14 months old. For particulars enquire 188 Cormorant St. m14

WANTED—Young girl to assist in care of two children from 1 to 6. Apply E. A. W., Colonist office. m14

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, experienced in office work, desires position of trust. First class references. (Married.) Address G., Colonist office. m6

WANTED—RESIDENCES.

WANTED TO RENT—Good house, 9 or 10 rooms, with modern conveniences. Good locality, near High School. Possession middle of June. Permanent tenant, no children. State location and rent. Box 211 Post Office. m18

COTTAGE partly furnished, or otherwise, near Kanaka Ranch and sea, wanted for July or August. S. R. T., Colonist office. m18

WANTED—Furnished cottage about four rooms, within six blocks of Government and Yates street. Apply R. H., this office. m17

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO HIRE—One or more teams of heavy draught horses together with teamsters. Summer's work, logging. Albert F. Griffiths, 88½ Government St. m17

WANTED—Invalid's reclining chair; will purchase or hire. Apply 24 Caledonia avenue. a27

WANTED—At Eden's Junk Stores, 125 Fort street, copper, brass, bottles, sacks, coal oil cans, iron., etc. Terms cash. m6

WANTED—For spot cash, rags, also old iron, copper, brass, etc. Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store street.

PERSONAL.

GENTLEMAN proceeding to London, will entertain mining or other properties. Well known in financial circles. Terms according to arrangements. Box, Daily Colonist. m18

PUGET SOUND LAW & DETECTIVE AGENCY—Evidence in law cases looked up. Divorces, etc. P. O. Box 338, Seattle Wash. a9

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms. Apply 54 Humboldt street. m17

TO LET—Large furnished front room. Apply 57 View street. m13

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms at Elsmere House, 104 Pandora. Apply 97 Quadra; also furnished suite with bathroom. m13

TO LET—Nicely furnished suite of rooms. Parlor and bedroom. Apply 238 Fort street. m10

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front rooms, single or en suite. 182 Fort street. a22

TO LET—Front rooms en suit or housekeeping. 90 Douglas street. a8

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—A well established and good paying business, suitable for one or two active men. Worth investigating. Address "Business," Colonist office. m18

FOR SALE—As a going concern, country store doing a fairly good business, well located on the E. & N. Railway line, very cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A pair of child's tan shoes, between Baker shoe store and Cook street. Finder please return to 96 Cook street. m18

LOST—A ladies' chain purse, on Beacon Hill. Finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving same at this office. m18

LOST—Scotch terrier puppy. Return to 33 St. Louis street. Reward. m18

LOST—On the 9th, a small memorandum book. Apply Colonist Office. m11

FOUND—Reliable boots and shoes cheapest in town, at Nangles, 56 Fort St.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKING—Daily or at home. Best references. Good fitter. Children's garments of all kinds. 60 North Park street. m14

CLAIRVOYANCY.

MEDIUM—If you are in trouble I will give you advice. Call on Dr. Merchant, Bayard House, 61 Pandora street, and also unite separate. a25

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES' COSTUMES, Shirts and Whitewear, Children's French and other Dresses, Sailor Hats, Infants' Outfits, Stockings in great variety, Laces, Embroideries. Mrs. Hewartson, 93 Douglas St. m18

SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK—Miss E. A. Mesher, plain sewing, practical dressmaking and fancy work, from 10 to 12 and 2 to 6 p. m. Room 3, Moody block. m16

REFRESHMENTS—Little Arctic, Beacon Hill Park, is now open for the season. Fresh Confections, excellent Ice Cream, afternoon tea, etc. Phil H. Smith. m11

TO LET—Stable, 74 Kane street. a18

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE.

TO LET—Warehouse on Wharf street, 25x70, A1 location and in good condition. Rent $25. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—Furnished cottage, comfortable. Terms moderate. Apply 161 Fort St. m18

TO RENT—A five-roomed cottage on Rockland avenue; hot and cold water. Apply 60 Kane street. m18

TO LET—A furnished house. Apply Mr. Hunt's Cottages, Esquimalt Road. m15

TO LET—Neatly furnished house with bath. Rent $9.50. Apply A. W. Williams, 104 Yates street. m15

TO LET—Fully furnished house for summer months. Modern conveniences. For particulars telephone 531. m11

FOR RENT—Convenient furnished cottage on the car line, Esquimalt road. Easy distance from town. Apply J. G., Colonist. m11

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—Within two miles of Post Office. Eight-room cottage with bath, city water, stable, chicken house and other necessary outhouses. Large orchard with 100 bearing fruit trees. Lawn and tennis court; an ideal suburban residence. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO LET—Premises now occupied by Dixi H. Ross & Co., 117 Government street. Apply L. J. Quagliotti, 119 Cormorant street. m16

TO RENT—HOTELS.

ROCK BAY HOTEL—For sale or lease. Inquire room 39. a5

POULTRY, LIVE STOCK, ETC.

HORSE FOR SALE—A white horse 1100 lbs., suitable for farm or general purpose; true to pull; drives free. Price $75. Sam B. Sutton, 72 Fort street, Victoria. m9

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred pedigree Belgian hares. Prices very reasonable. Some nice ones for table use, at 12½ cents per pound. Prize buck Iquan at stud. 35 Kingston street. m18

FOR SALE—Freshly calved cow, third calf, grade Jersey, very gentle, large and rich milker. Apply R. B. Bennett, Whittier avenue, off Burnside road. m18

PURE-BRED EGGS for the farmers at $1.00 per setting, from White Rocks, Andalusians, English Dorkings and Buff Leghorns. Mrs. Dyne, Sidney P. O. m4

FOR SALE—A good milch cow. Apply Mrs. Hunt, Rockland avenue. m1

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Orpington, Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Black Langshangs; Pekin Ducks, White Leghorns. Last exhibition we won two firsts, two seconds. Leave orders W. A. Jameson's, 62 Fort street, Quick Bros. a27

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

PLEASURE BOAT FOR SALE—In good condition, with fittings complete. Apply at Green's boat house, Point Ellice bridge. m18

FOR SALE—Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned until noon on Friday the 23rd May, inst., for the purchase of the yacht "Nancy," with yawl rigging, masts, spars, sails, cabin furniture, as she now lies on Watson's ways, Laurel Point, James Bay. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. F. B. Gregory, Fell & Gregory, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C. m17

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—Family phaeton, in good condition; will seat five (5), cheap, or will exchange for buggy. Hobbis, Ross Bay. m17

SCREEN DOORS, $1.50; meat Safes, $2.50; Step Ladders, $1.25; Garden Swings, etc. Job and carpenter work of all descriptions. Moore & Whittington, Contractors, 159 Yates street. m11

LACE COLLARS and all kinds of dress trimmings, also orders filled cheaply and promptly. Mrs. W. H. Adams, 78 Douglas street. m10

KNIGHTS DAHLIAS — Unsurpassed anywhere, cactus and show strong field grown roots, $2.00 per doz.; also beautiful Cannas, white, red and yellow, $1.50 per dozen. Mount Tolmie Nursery. m2

FOR SALE—A sewing machine in good order. Apply at 35 John street. a9

FOR SALE—Improved ranch. For particulars apply Mrs. C. Melrose, Cobble Hill P. O. a4

MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS' boots and shoes at bargain prices, and your repairing done, at Nangle's, the prize boot and shoe maker, 56 Fort street. Please call; you won't be misled.

FOR SALE—INDIAN CURIOS.

FOR SALE, INDIAN CURIOS—Thousands of Indian Baskets and Curios cheap. Buy direct from the Indian Trader in his new store, between Broad and Government streets, H. Stadthagen, 79 Johnson street. One-half price less than you pay at other stores. m10

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—One acre land in fruit, four miles from town. Price $200, with privilege of buying three acres. Terms. Address Box 402, Victoria. m9

FOR SALE—HOTELS.

HOTELS FOR SALE — Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—Business of a large, centrally located hotel, including furniture, etc., doing a good business. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

$950—Corner lot and 5-roomed cottage in Spring Ridge; must be sold immediately. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

HOUSE and two lots, corner Simcoe and Clarence streets, $1800; house and lot corner St. James and Rendall streets, $1150; 42 acres near Prairie tavern, with house, barn, stable, orchard and other improvements, $2200; over two acres on Craigflower road, running to Victoria Arm, with two story house, a bargain. Apply to J. T. L. Meyer, Room 9, Bank of Commerce Building. m10

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. GOODACRE—Contractor to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Telephone 32. Cor. Johnson and Government streets.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS — Tel. 410. The old reliable; established 1885. No. 114½ Yates Street.

THE PIONEER DYER, CLEANER AND TAILOR—Victoria Theatre Block, 52 Douglas street. Established 1862. Thos. W. Pierre. a20

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200. Largest established. Country orders solicited. No. 141 Yates Street.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER, General Machinist. No. 159 Government Street.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE, 88½ Douglas Street, buys and exchanges all kinds of books and nove's.

DRESSMAKING AND SEWING.

MRS. GUNN—Dressmaking parlors, corner View and Quadra streets.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street (upstairs). E. A. Macmillan, principal. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping.

TAILORING.

THE FUJI COMPANY, Japanese Merchant Tailor, 156 Government street, has new stuffs for Gentlemen's Spring and summer Suits, arrived lately. We make suits to order with cheapest money in the town. Come and try us at once. m14

PLUMBERS, ETC.

J. H. WARNER & CO., plumbing, heating, roofing and sewer connections. 'Phone 270.

C. M. COOKSON, 97 Johnson Street. Sanitary plumbing; jobbing and out-of-town orders a specialty. Telephone 674.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES — R. Maynard, 41 Pandora Street. All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals. Kodaks, pocoes, koronas premos, etc. Same block, Mrs. R. Maynard's art studio. Views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora Street. Boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings. 'Phone 360b.

POTTERYWARE, ETC.

FLOWER POTS, SEWER PIPE, ETC.—B. C. Pottery Co., Limited, corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria.

CEMETERY GARDENING.

W. H. SMITH, licensed cemetery gardener. Get my prices and save unnecessary expense. 103 Fairfield road.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., LTD., Victoria, B. C. Manufadturers of all kinds of plain and fancy biscuits and cakes.

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealers in hardware, iron, pipe, fitting and brass goods. Wharf St., Victoria.

WATSON & McGREGOR—Hardware, stoves, ranges and household furnishings; plumbing & gasfitting. No. 99 Johnson Street. Tel. 745.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government Streets.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe-fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

JOHN LISTER — Carpenter, Builder and ship joiner; house repairs promptly attended to. Stair building a specialty. 117 Fort street. a17

MOORE & WHITTINGTON, 159 Yates St. Estimates given; job work, etc. Tel. 750a.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad Street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. Telephone B371.

J. P. BURGESS — Carpenter work of all kinds; repairs. Telephone 195.

SCAVENGERS.

MRS. ED. LINES — General scavenger; yards, etc., cleaned. Orders promptly attended to. Telephone 185. House, 236 Yates Street.

PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger. Teamster and wood dealer; building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery Street. Telephone 184.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARLE — Coffee, Spices, Mustard and Baking Powders. Pembroke Street, near Government.

VICTORIA COFFEE & SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government Street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, ETC.

ALABASTINE—Joseph Sears, 91-93 Yates Street.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

L. O. L. 1426 meets in Sir William Wallace Hall second Monday in each month. S. Creech, master; F. Allett, Secretary.

VICTORIA CAMP No. 52, O. O. W. O. W.—Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall first and third Fridays. Visiting sovereigns welcome. W. Jackson, clerk.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

CEYLON TEA STORE—67 Douglas street, near Fort street. Our teas are all the best upland production, and our prices cannot be equalled. Pure and blended Ceylon and Indian Teas, 25c. and upwards. Try them. W. Knox, direct importer, and practical tester and blender. m14

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office, 55 Wharf St. Telephone 171.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

FEATHER RENOVATORY.

SANITARY FEATHER RENOVATORY—Feather pillows and cushions renovated; mattresses, awnings, upholstering and carpet cleaning. Corner Fort and Blanchard streets, Victoria, B. C. Deacon & Hurd, proprietors.

HOTEL DIRECTORY.

SEATTLE.

HOTEL BUTLER — The best and most popular house in Seattle. European plan. Centrally located. Terms reasonable. Hamm & Schmitz, proprietors.

VICTORIA.

OSBORNE HOUSE — Corner Pandora and Blanchard streets. Room and board, $5 per week; furnished rooms, from $1 up; five single-meal tickets, $1; home cooking; large dry stone cellar to rent. Mrs. Phil. H. Smith, proprietress.

TELEGRAPH HOTEL — 69 Store Street, Victoria, B. C. First-class accommodation; large, comfortable and airy rooms; magnificent view of harbor. European plan. J. J. Fitzgerald, proprietor.

THE DOMINION — Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates, $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store streets. Bar supplied with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

VANCOUVER.

STRAND HOTEL—European or American plan. Rates, $2 a day; good rooms; first-class cafe in connection.

BADMINTON—Popular resort for tourists; $2 and up. J. G. Clarke, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND — Corner Granville and Hastings streets; one block from depot and steamboat wharves; $2 a day.

THE COMMERCIAL—Turkish baths; best $2-a-day house in the city. Prescott & Heywood, proprietors.

TENDERS

Will be received up to 4 p. m. on Wednesday, 21st inst., for erection of a brick or stone building on corner of Blanchard and Pandora streets for the Congregational church.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Mr. George Carter, Broad St. Tenders must be properly sealed, endorsed "Tender for Church Building," and addressed to "The Building Committee, Congregational Church, care of George Carter, Broad street."

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. SCOWCROFT
Secretary.

May 12th, 1902.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Court, for a transfer to John Gordon Thomson, of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Retreat Saloon, situated at the corner of Yates and Blanchard streets, in the city of Victoria.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1902.

J. & O. LAWSON.

NOTICE.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

SALE OF CITY REAL ESTATE BY TENDER.

Estate of Esther Riley, Deceased.

By order of the Executors that desirable property known as Lot 53, Block 23, situate on Fort street, near Blanchard, the buildings whereon are known as Nos. 85 and 89 Fort street, is offered for sale by tender. Sealed tenders therefor, addressed to the undersigned, from whom all particulars as to title, rentals, etc., can be obtained, will be received up to noon of Wednesday, May 21st instant. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted, the executors reserving full power to deal with all tenders in their absolute discretion as they may be advised.

HIGGINS & ELLIOTT,
Law Chambers, Bastion Street.
Victoria, B. C., 12th May, 1902

FOR SALE.

50 acres of good farming property in Lake District. Price..... $1600.00

300 acres of good farming property in Lake District. Price..... $5000.00

Very easy terms of payment will be given on these properties, which are very well and conveniently situated.

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

TRADE

WITHOUT RESERVE.

—OF—

27 Packages of

ENAMELED, BLUE AND GOLD, AND ASSORTED . . .

EARTHENWARE

INCLUDING

CLOSETS AND LAVATORIES

From MESSRS THOMAS HUGHES & SON, Longport, Staffordshire.

EX HOLYWOOD

JUST LANDED.

ON WEDNESDAY, 21ST MAY, 1902

AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.

At 85 Wharf Street.

Where Samples May be Seen.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

12

Baby Carriages

Manufactured at the

BEAUHARNOIS CABINET FACTORY

TERMS CASH.

Catalogues to be had at the office of the Auctioneer.

JOSHUA DAVIES,

New Vancouver Coal Co

LIMITED.

NANAIMO, B. C.

Samuel M. Robins, Superintendent

Coal Mined by White Labor

New Wellington Coal

Washed Nuts . . $5.00 per ton

Sack or Lump . . $6.00 per ton

Delivered to any part within the City Limits.

KINGHAM & CO.

34 Broad St., corner Trounce Alley.

Wharf—Spratt's Wharf, Store St.

CALL 'PHONE 647

NESBITT ELECTRIC COMPANY

Makes Another Step Forward—Store and Workshops at 33 Fort Street.

The new electrical and machinery company under the firm name of The Nesbitt Electric company, about to open up business in the city and province, have leased the commodious premises, 33 Fort street, recently occupied by the Jameson Grocery company, which they are remodelling and fitting up. This they intend to make their headquarters and carry on business as an engineering concern. The stock they intend carrying will unquestionably be one of the largest and most complete electrical supply plants in the province. This has been ordered from Eastern points and is expected to arrive shortly. It is strictly up-to-date and of the most modern type, and is the careful selection of Mr. J. S. Nesbitt, under whose management the new concern will be operated, and who is an electrical engineer of more than ordinary ability, with upwards of 15 years' practical experience at the business. Mr. Nesbitt was born in this city and educated in the Old Country, and served his apprenticeship in the electrical shops and laboratories of the Royal Polytechnic, 309 Regent street, London, England, and has since held many of the most important positions in the business, both in the United States and Canada, prominent among these being the position of chief electrician to the British Columbia Smelting & Refining company, of Trail, B. C. He was quite recently entrusted by the United Electric company, of Toronto, with the important work of installing the electrical machinery in the Dominion government suction dredge King Edward.

The store and office, which are handsomely fitted up in oak, are now about completed and reflect much credit on Messrs. Weiler Bros., who did the work. This department will be under the care of Mr. H. Nesbitt, who has been for the past six years employed in the office of the Hamilton Powder company, of this city.

The machine and work shops, in the rear of the premises, are spacious and well lighted, and will be equipped with up-to-date tools and machinery, equal to any emergency. Here the new concern will handle all classes of repair work and will make a specialty of the manufacture of electric and combination chandeliers. This department will be under the care of Mr. Robert Hutcheson.

It is the intention also of the firm in connection with their other business, to introduce electric and electro-vapor launches, which they intend placing themselves in shape to attend to and keep in proper repair when needed. This new departure should prove of considerable benefit and importance to the city of Victoria, especially.

Mr. J. S. Nesbitt intends shortly leaving for San Francisco and Eastern centres, with the view of obtaining agencies and exclusive rights for the province in connection with the business.

AUCTION

At Salesrooms 77, 79 and 81 Douglas street, TUESDAY, MAY 20th., AT 2 P.M.

—OF—

Choice Flowers, Bedding Out and Potted PLANTS

Including Geraniums, Fuchsias, Marguerites, Dracaenas, Umbrella Plants, Palms, Ferns, Hanging Baskets, etc.

Hardaker AUCTIONEER

AUCTION

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 2 P.M.

At City Auction Mart, 58 Broad St.

REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE AND TWO TON SLOOP

Valuable City Lot, situate in Victoria West, east of Pine street.

Lot in townsite of Sidney, size 60x120. Title good.

Very good 2-ton Sloop, clinker built, with deck house, sails, anchor, etc., etc.

QUANTITY OF FURNITURE.

Also a very desirable and useful Pony will be sold. Four-wheeled buggy and baby buggies, etc., etc.

TERMS CASH. W. JONES,

Tel 294. Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.

William Mable

CARRIAGE BUILDER AND MANUFACTURER.

The Largest Rubber Tire Business in the city. A carload of the best and latest designs in carriages and buggies.

TERMS MODERATE.

Factory 115 Johnson St., Victoria B. C.

Bedding Plants

Tomato Plants

Thoroughly Hardened Off,

Johnston's Seed Store,

CITY MARKET.

Victoria Day Celebration

MEETINGS

Of various sub-committees will be held as under in the Committee Room at

CITY HALL

Sports, 8 p.m., Thursday.

Members—W. H. Langley, H. Morton, B. Schwengers, W. Ditchburn, Chief Watson, Thos. Deasy, B. Williams, H. O'Dell, H. L. Salmon, B. Temple, W. H. Wheeler, S. Laurie, T. Burns, Lieut. Prentice, R. N., Lieut. Blandey, R. E., Geo. Shade, J. Wilby, W. Lorimer, Rev. W. Bolton, and officers local sports associations.

All entries for Regatta must be in by 16th inst.

W. C. MORESBY, Secretary.

LOSS OF APPETITE.

A person that has lost appetite has lost something besides—vitality, vigor, tone.

The way to recover appetite and all that goes with it is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla—that strengthens the stomach, perfects digestion and makes eating a pleasure.

Thousands take it for spring loss of appetite and every body says there's nothing else so good as Hood's.

Pore Sam was very good to me, sobbed the weeping widow. With all the beatin's he gimme he never hit me where the marks would show so the neighbors could see 'em. Tit-Bits.

If you drink brandy, try Martell's Three Star.

THE STRAND HOTEL.

(Vancouver.)

Has been remodelled. All newly furnished, one block from depot. European and American plan. Prices moderate. Wood Bros., proprietors.

THE BIG SALE

OF

General Dry Goods

OPENS TODAY

AT

THE STERLING

Thousands of Yards of China, Taffeta, Japanese, Surah, Brocaded, Striped, Plaid and Dresden Silks and Satins in Black and Colors, all have to go at Slaughter Sale Prices.

Cottons.

Fine White Cotton, 22 yards for	$1 00
" " " 36-inch, 16 yds. for	1 00
36-inch Grey Cotton, 22 yards for	1 00
36-inch Heavy Grey Cotton, 20 yards for	1 00
36-inch Extra Heavy Grey Cotton, 15 yards for	1 00

AT THE STERLING SLAUGHTER SALE

Linings.

Heavy Grey Silesia, per yard	7c
Heavier Quality Silesia, per yard	9c
Best Quality Waist Lining, regular 25c. line, per yard	12½c

AT THE STERLING SLAUGHTER SALE

Notions.

Hooks and Eyes, per package	1c
Hair Pins, per box	1c
Pins, per paper	2c
Needles, per package	2c
Dress Steels, per dozen	8c
Sewing Cotton, per dozen	25c

AT THE STERLING SLAUGHTER SALE

EVERY ARTICLE TO BE SLAUGHTERED.

Corsets.

Fine Flora Corsets, per pair	35c
New Modern Erect Form Corsets, per pair	45c
B. & C. Corsets, regular $1.25 and $1.50 lines, per pair	75c
P. D. Corsets, per pair, from	90c
Dr. Warner's Corsets, per pair, from	65c

AT THE STERLING SLAUGHTER SALE

House Furnishings.

Lace Curtains, per pair, from	25c
Curtain Net, per yard, from	5c
Fine Linen Napkins, per dozen, from	50c
Colored Napkins, per dozen, from	25c
Fine Table Linen, per yard, from	20c

AT THE STERLING SLAUGHTER SALE

Hosiery & Underwear

Ladies' Hose, per pair, from	10c
Children's Hose, per pair, from	5c
Ladies' Summer Vests, each, from	5c
All Ladies' White Wear at about	Half Price
Handkerchiefs, per dozen, from	15c

AT THE STERLING SLAUGHTER SALE

THE STERLING'S BIG SALE

Will Continue Until Everything Is Sold Out. Get in Early While the Choice Is Good.

Ladies' Wear.

Ladies' Blouses, from	25c
Ladies' Wrappers, from	60c
Ladies' Summer Costumes, from	$1.00
Ladies' Tailor Made Suits at	Half Price

AT THE STERLING SLAUGHTER SALE

Gloves, Laces, Etc.

Kid Gloves at	Specially Low Prices
Veiling, per yard, from	10c
Fine Valenciennes Laces, per dozen yards, from	10c
Ribbons, per yard, from	2½c
Embroideries, per yard, from	3c

AT THE STERLING SLAUGHTER SALE

Prints & Ginghams.

Fine Prints, 22 yards for	$1.00
Extra Heavy Prints, 14 yards for	$1.00
Fine Ginghams, 20 yards for	$1.00
Heavy Skirting Ginghams, 14 yds for	$1.00

AT THE STERLING SLAUGHTER SALE

The Biggest Bargain Opportunity for First-Class Dry Goods Ever Offered in Victoria.

Dress Goods & Silks.

Dress Plaids, per yard	5c
Dress Tweeds, per yard from	8c
Black Cashmere, per yard, from	25c
Blue and Black Serges, per yard, from	25c
Black Lustre, per yard, from	15c

AT THE STERLING SLAUGHTER SALE

Blankets.

Flannelette Blankets, per pair	60c
Fine White Wool Blankets at	$2.00
Grey Wool Blankets at	$1.50
White Quilts, each, from	60c
Extra Heavy Eng. Sheeting, per yard	17½c

AT THE STERLING SLAUGHTER SALE

Men's Half Hose.

Men's Cotton Socks, per pair	5c
Men's Heavy Grey Socks, per pair	8c
Men's Extra Heavy Wool Socks, per pair	15c
Men's Fine Black Cashmere Socks, per pair	15c
Men's Fine Merino Socks, per pair	15c

AT THE STERLING SLAUGHTER SALE

THE STERLING DRY GOODS STORE

39 Government Street, Opposite Erskine, Wall & Co.

THE BESOM-MAKER.

By S. Baring Gould. All Rights Reserved.

The trade in the making and selling of brooms has almost disappeared. We still indeed employ the stable broom, but it is only in the stable that the old-fashioned besom remains. It used to be an industry very extensively carried on, and the besom-seller was a familiar personage from the man with his cart laden with the stout articles fit for scouring out a yard, to the Bavarian girl who had her bundle of hand-whisks.

"Buy a broom!" once a familiar call in the streets, is now heard no more. So well known was it at the beginning of this century that Mrs. Waylett made a hit when she appeared in character as the German broom girl, and sang the charming song written for her by Alexander Lee, "From Teutschland I Came."

One great home of the besom-makers was the Hindehead district, in Surrey, where the squatters in the Punch Bowl made it their principal business. They reaped down the heather, cut the birch bushes, and fashioned the brooms, which when complete they sold, going about the country with their carts and disposing of a great number in each farmhouse or gentleman's residence, a sufficient supply left in each for the ensuing year.

Hone in his "Table Book," in 1827, gives an account of a visit to a broom-maker's on Shirley Common, in Surrey. He tells how that one summer day he alighted from the stage coach at Croydon and sauntered through Addiscombe to West Wickham, and then came on a broom-maker's.

"We had a constant view all the way up the lane, from behind a man climbing a ladder, of the flickering linen at the point of a rod waving on the broom stack. The flag was erected by the laborers on the carrying of the last shoulder load of the rustic pile.

"Taking seats at the angle of the bank, I thought I perceived a loaded man, near the pile of poling, proceeding towards a spot at some thirty yards distance, where a teamed wagon frame was standing. It belonged to the master of the place, a tall, square-shouldered middle-aged, active man, who was a master of laborers. He and another man and a lad were employed, all without hurry or care, in loading the wain with the poling. As I stood observing the process, he gave me a frank 'Good day, sir,' and I obtained some information from him respecting his business.

"His name was on his carts, John Bennett, Shirley Common. He calls himself a broom-maker and wood-dealer, and he has more the character of a woodcutter than the the figure of the woodman in the popular print. He and his men cut the material for broom-making chiefly from the neighboring common, and the wood he deals in from the adjacent woods and copses. He sells the greater part of his brooms to shopkeepers and other consumers in Streatham and Camberwell. Much of his poling is sent further off. Presently he said that as soon as he had finished loading the wain, he would show us what was going on indoors, where there was an old broom-maker, then at work, as curious an old chap as man might walk a summer's day without seeing.

"So we entered the broom factory—a small, warm, comfortable barn, with a grateful odor in it from the heath and birchwood. Four or five persons were busy at work. Foremost within the door was the unmistakeable old original. Like his fellow-workmen he wore a leathern apron, and a heavy leathern sleeve on his left arm; and with that hand and arm he firmly held and compressed the heath into round bundles, of proper consistency and size, and strongly bound them with the other. He was apparently between 60 and 70 years of age, and his labor, which to a young man seemed light, was to him heavy, for it required muscular strength. I handed him a jug of his master's home-brewed, and told him our wish—'to obtain a sketch of him.' This old laborer's eccentricity was exceedingly amusing. He said his name was David Boxall; he knew not, or would not know, either where he was born, or where he had worked, or anything more of himself than that he was there."

We may guess that he came from the Punchbowl at Hindehead, for Boxall is a name among the squatters there. These consist of families that long ago, no one knows when, settled down on the common in that curious depression called the Punch Bowl, where the springs gush forth at the junction of the sand and clay, and broom-making has been the trade of the Punch Bowl dwellers from time immemorial.

On the slopes of the hills grow Spanish chestnuts in coppices, and the rods of the wood serve admirably for broom-handles. It was by no means unusual for a gentleman to purchase an entire wagon load of these besoms, sufficient to supply him for years. The besom-makers supplement their trade with the sale of holly as Christmas draws on, and they are reputed to be somewhat unscrupulous as to whence they take it. A gentleman's shrubbery is almost certain to be robbed of its bushes bearing scarlet berries as Christmas nears, unless they be closely watched by night and by day. With wagon-loads of holly the besom-makers go up to London, where they dispose of it to the last twig—and the cost to themselves has been nothing. A curious circumstance happened to one of the denizens of the Punch Bowl some time ago. The story is told in "The Royal Magazine, or Gentleman's Monthly Companion," for 1765. "A few weeks ago a gentlewoman, about 25 years of age, applied to a farmer and besom-maker near Hadleigh for a lodging, telling them that she was the daughter of a nobleman, and forced from her father's house by ill-treatment. Her manner of relating the story so affected the farmer that he took her in, and kindly entertained her. In the course of conversation she artfully let drop that she had a portion of £90,000, of which she should be possessed as soon as her friends in London knew where she was.

"After some days' stay she told the farmer the best return in her power for his favor would be to marry his son, Thomas (a lad of 18), if it was agreeable to him. The poor old man was overjoyed at the proposal, and in a short time they were married, after which she informed her father-in-law she had great interest at Court, and if he could for the present raise money to equip them in a genteel manner, she could procure a colonel's commission for her husband.

"The credulous farmer thereupon mortgaged his little estate for £100, and everything necessary being bought for the new-married couple, they took the rest of the money and set out for London, accompanied by three of the farmer's friends, and got to the Bear Inn, in the Burough, on Christmas Eve, where they lived for about ten days in an expensive manner; and she went in a coach every morning to St. James' end of the town, on pretence of soliciting for her husband's commission, and to obtain her own fortune. But it was at length discovered that the woman was an impostor; and the poor country people were obliged to sell their horses by auction towards defraying the expenses of the inn before they could set out on their return journey home, which they did on foot last Saturday morning."

If the hundred pounds raised on mortgage had covered all the expenses incurred, the family might have been content. Unhappily, however, they became further involved. They got into the hands of a lawyer at Portsmouth, who undertook to see them righted, the woman prosecuted and the money recovered. This was throwing good money after bad, and the only advantage gained by his intervention was that it was discovered that the woman had been married before, and that, therefore, Thomas was a free man. She might, indeed, have been prosecuted for bigamy, but she had managed to elude pursuit. Not only did this family fall into the hands of unscrupulous lawyers, but so also at one time and another did the rest of the freeholders of the Punch Bowl, and all got their properties involved and were forced to dispose of the freedom of their holdings. Nevertheless the same families of the original squatters remain on the land.

This colony of broom-makers, easily accessible from London, richly deserves a visit. The spot is marvelously picturesque, a dip like a bowl in the sandstone ridge, the sides of the moor in July and August covered with heather in bloom, as though vast quantities of raspberry cream had been spilt over them. At the bottom by the springs of water are the houses of the squatters, of brick and of wood, picturesque and buried in trees and shrubs. Here the blackberry bramble riots, its long streamers laden with delicious fruit in autumn.

The story of the take-in of the besom-maker has not been forgotten; indeed, the descendants of the man who was married to the soi-disant lady of high degree live there still.

A ballad was long in circulation relative to the story. It began:

A cobbler there was, and he lived in a stall,
But Charlotte, my nymph, had no lodging at all;
And at a broom-squire's, in pitiful plight,
Did pray and beseech for a lodging one night.

She asked for admittance her story to tell,
Of all her misfortunes and what her befell,
Of her parentage high; but so great was her grief,
She'd never a comfort to give her relief.

So it goes on through many stanzas devoid of merit.

Considering the abundance of flowers on the broom and its numerous seeds, it is strange that it should not be more abundant. It lives on, but not to anything like the luxurious extent to which it was wont. It would seem as though the gorse were driving it out of its old habitats. It is a capricious plant, the yellow even more lovely than the white, which is more sensitive to cold than the common yellow kind.

The stable broom is made of hazel twigs, and a less rough and rude broom of heather. But the old besom made out of the wild broom, with its golden flowers, is now hardly made at all, for the broom has become far more scarce than it used to be before the commons were enclosed to the extent they have been.

The common broom grows to about six feet, but on favored spots and when left alone it attains to a still greater height. Mr. Johnston, in writing to his friend John Ray, the naturalist, describes one of these plants in his day. "Near Kendal," he says, "I saw to my great wonder a broom tree, if I may so call it, adorned with very fine flowers, and its stems thicker than my leg; a very fair spectacle."

The broom loves dry, sandy hills, and when in flower the air is musical with the bees that hover around it. It is scarcely less glorious with its yellow flowers than the gorse; but is of a paler yellow.

This was the plant adopted by the Counts of Anjou as their badge, which gave them the title of Plantagenets. Geoffrey, father of our Henry II., was in the habit, so it is said, of "wearing a broom in his bonnet."

The beauty of the flower and the association of the plant with wild lands have made it a favorite with poets. It has been sung of from "The Broom of Cowdenknowes," and "The Merry Broomfield," to those pretty lines of Mary Howitt which begin:

Oh! the broom, the bonny bonny broom,
On my native hills it grows;
I had rather see the bonny broom
Than the rarest flower that blows.
Oh! the yellow broom is blossoming
In my own dear countree;
I never thought so small a thing
As a flower, my nerveless heart could wring,
Or have drawn a tear from me.

But if the broom was dear to poets, to the people the broom man was invested with a certain air of romance. He was associated with the downs and moors, he spent his time in solitude among the pure golden blossoms, he sang with the bee, he was light of heart and merry of mood. Not much bargaining could be done with the besom-maker—for the price of brooms was a fixed thing, with but slight variation. The broom man appeared at every fair, he was a visitor to every household; he was indispensable to the tidy housewife.

Tom D'urfy, who was wont to sing with Charles II. looking over his shoulder and taking a part, has a ballad on the Boy that sold Brooms. It is long—too long—and this ballad has been curtailed by singers, and improved in curtailing. It is still vastly popular among our peasantry. It tells how that a lazy Jack kept his bed, and his father threatened to fire the house to turn him out, and bade him, as he would do nothing else for his livelihood, go forth and cut green brooms. So the lad tumbled out of the blankets, sharpened his knives and went to the wood to cut broom. On his way home bearing his burden of little branches studded with faded yellow flowers, he passed under a lady's house, and she seeing the handsome boy with his burden, summoned him within, and at once proposed to him. John gave his consent, and to church they both went, and he married the lady in bloom. A market and fair all the folks do declare, there is none like the boy that sold broom—green broom.

The flexibility of the branches and their toughness rendered the broom unsurpassed for a besom, but it has been supplanted now by bass.

In conclusion I will quote a few verses of a charming song, sung by our peasantry from Northumberland to Cornwall:

I am a besom maker, come listen to my song,
With bunches of green besoms I trudge the way along.
With sweet content and pleasure at morning, night and noon,
O'er hill and moor I travel, a-gathering green broom.
O, come then, buy my besoms!
Buy my bonny besoms!
Besoms fine and new!
Bonny green broom besoms!
Better never grew.

One day as I was walking, down by my native cot,
I saw a jolly farmer, O happy is his lot.
He plougheth deep the furrows, the seed he layeth low;
And there it sleeps the winter, until the green broom blow.
O, come then, &c.

One day as I was walking, 'twas down in yonder vale,
I met Jack Spratt the miller, that taketh toll and tale,
His millstones, how they rattle, the grist he grindeth clean,
I ease him of his jingling, by selling besoms green.
O, come then, &c.

One day as I was walking across the hills so high,
I saw the wealthy squire that hath a laughing eye.
He tips a wink and whistles, and glad the squire I ween,
When I ease him of his jingling, by selling besoms green.
O, come then, &c.

O, when the broom is yellow upon its native soil,
It's like a pretty baby with sweet and waving smile.
I bundle up my besoms, I bind 'em tight and spare.
All honest folk to please 'em, I'm the darling of the fair.
O, come then, &c.

MODERN FABLES

By George Ade. Copyright 1901, by Robert Howard Russell.

IN Wayback Township, along in the Thirties, there arrived a 12-pounder. When he was three days old he was exhibited to a Bunch in the Front Room by an Old Lady who had made a Study of Colic. She was a Baby Expert who always broke in to do considerable heavy standing around and calling off when there was a lift in the Population.

While little Ipsy-Wipsy was being inspected, he opened one Eye and spotted a silver Half-Dollar that the Honorary Nurse wore as a Brooch. Immediately he closed in on it. They had to choke him to make him let go. In after Years it was remarked that this was the only time that he went after the Coin and failed to bring it home.

The Baby never had any Tantrums at Night because he had overheard them say that it cost $2 every time Doc was called in. He would lie quietly in his Crib for Hours at a time looking up at the Ceiling and computing Compound Interest on the $5 Gold Piece that had been put in the Bank, to be drawn out when he should be 21.

His Parents gave him a Biblical Name so as to make him a strong Come-On for Investors who belonged to the Pious Element. Hezekiah Hooper is what they christened him. They wanted a Name that would carry weight on a Letterhead and reassure the Soft Mark who was about to sink his Funds in a Mining Venture with a Guarantee of 48 per cent. Dividends.

At the age of 4 Hezekiah sat down and figured that if he devoted his Life to Physical Toil, he might some day be the Owner of a six-room cottage fully protected by a Mortgage, whereas if he wore a White Shirt and kept busy with the Pencil he might be Rich enough some day to land in the Senate. So he went out looking for Work to hand to other People, thus becoming what the Campaign Orator calls a Captain of Industry.

If a man wanted the Weeds pulled from his Garden, then Hez would take the Job for 25 cents. He would buy 5 cents worth of Stick Candy and place it judiciously, so that at Nightfall the other boys would have Blisters and the Stomach-Ache, while Hez would have 20 cents salted away in the Tin Bank.

When he was still a Young Man he made the Important Discovery that the Honest Laborer who digs Post-Holes for 11 Hours at a Stretch gets $1.25 in the Currency of the Realm, while the Brain-Worker who leads out a Spavined Horse and puts in 20 Minutes at tall Bunko Work can clean up $14.50 and then sit on the Porch all Afternoon, reading "The Lives of the Saints."

Also Hezekiah got into the Corral a Hold-Over whose Eyes refused to work as a Duet and whose Figure had all of the graceful Ins and Outs of a Flag-Pole, but she owned half of the Land in the Township. Hezekiah said something about the Beauty that fadeth even as a Flower and then he connected with her Property.

When grim-visaged War showed its awful Front, Hezekiah went down to the Court-House and hollered for the Union until he was black in the Face. He showed all the emotional Farm Hands where to sign their Names and promised to keep them supplied with Blue Overcoats, Beans, Navy Plug and Hard Tack until the whole Works had been saved. Every time there was a new Call for Men, he took a fresh side-hold on the Commissary Department and began to gouge the Government in a new Place.

The Heroes who came home full of Malaria and Lead were met at the Station by Hezekiah, who had grown a Chin Whisker and was sporting a White Vest. He gave each one a Card announcing that all of our country's Brave Defenders who had failed to become well fixed on $13 per would get what Money they needed at 2 per cent. a Month, with Real Estate as Security.

By going through Bankruptcy, sidestepping the Assessor, working the Farmers for a Railroad Bonus, handling the Funds for denominational Colleges and putting the double Hammer-Lock on the Small Fry who had Notes falling due, Hezekiah accumulated a Wad that put him into the Millionaire's Division.

He and other old Gentlemen with pink Jowls and cold fishy Eyes would occasionally meet in some Director's Room, finished in Mahogany. The Meeting would be opened with Prayer, after which they would discuss Ways and Means of putting the Inter-State Commerce Laws to the Bad, squaring the Legislature without passing over any of the Stuff themselves and handing the Public the Short End of it.

Having arrived at this Proud Eminence, Hezekiah was ripe to spring some Advice to Young Men. Any Patriarch who has slipped the Tall Mitt to the entire Universe and dealt from both Ends of the Deck is the Real Boy when it comes to laying down Rules of Conduct for the Pale Youth who wants an $8 Job. So Hezekiah Hooper, the Eminent Financier, who never smoked a Cigar, never took a Drink and never asked anybody else to do either, was invited to address the Class of Naughty-Two at the Local Business College.

He sat at the Rostrum wearing Black Broadcloth, betokening Virtue, and in addition to his ancient Trade-Marks, the White Shirt and the White Vest, he had a White Bow Tie. As he sat there in conscious Rectitude, wondering if the Congressional Investigation would harm the Beef Trust, it could be seen at a Glance that he would never take anything that was nailed down.

The studious Young Gentlemen who had been preparing themselves to go out into the Great World and draw Car-Fare as Book-Keepers and Stenographers looked up at Honest Hezekiah and said, "This is where he puts us next to the Recipe for Getting There."

At last the Honored Guest arose and told the Class that the Young Man who wishes to succeed must be Upright, Frugal, Industrious and Patriotic. He considered it the Duty of every Young Man to accept whatever Compensation was offered him and be Content, for as soon as he began to earn more his Employer would come around and put it in his Pocket. Above all, he must love his Country and let Integrity be his Watchword and remember that a Good Name is better than Riches, even if other People don't think so. Then he sat down without batting an Eye and every member of the Class of '02 knew just how to go out and pile up a Million.

MORAL: What's more, they believe it themselves.

MT. ARROWSMITH, FROM SOMASS RIVER, VANCOUVER ISLAND.
MOUNT BAKER FROM CADBORO BAY, VICTORIA.

SCENERY NEAR VICTORIA, B. C.

Verses Grave and Gay.

THE THREE VOICES.

I.

The waves have a story to tell me,
As I lie on the lonely beach;
Chanting aloft in the pine-tops,
The wind has a lesson to teach;
But the stars sing an anthem of glory
I cannot put into speech.

II.

The waves tell of vanished races;
Of hearts that were bold and brave;
Of populous city places;
Of desolate shores they lave;
Of men who sally in quest of gold,
To sink in an ocean grave.

III.

The wind is a joyous roamer.
He bids me keep me free;
Clean from the taint of the gold lust;
Hardy and pure as he;
Cling with my love to nature,
As child to the mother knee.

IV.

But the stars throng out in triumph,
And they sing of the God in man;
They sing of the great Creator;
Of the loom his fingers span—
Where a star or a soul is a thread of the whole,
And weft in the perfect plan.

V.

Here by the campfire's flicker,
Deep in my blanket curled,
I long for the dewy nightfall,
When the scroll of the Lord is unfurled,
And the silence is tense in the pine gloom,
And world is singing to world.

—Robert Service.

Corfield, B. C.

WAIL OF LITTLE A CHOO.

(Chinese women are to discontinue the practice of foot-binding.)

Makee lottee tlouble foh the little China-boy;—
Mamma's little slipper muchee bigger than a toy;
Used to tickle merely wif a gentle little tap;—
Laisee muchee blister now, and soundee "slap-slap!"

Makee lottee tlouble, and I shakee allee day—
Dassen't cut up any, for I cannot lun away;
Mamma no go "tippee-tippee," walkin' on her toes—
Lun all same Sam Hillee—an' bleaks record as she goes!

Makee lottee tlouble! Whatchee mallee, anyhow?
Settee lines of sollow on my little pallid blow;
Likee to sit down and eat my bleakfast—but no can!—
Mamma wearin' slippers allee samee 'Mellican!

MY LADY'S PHRASES.

The idioms that her brothers use
Are those my lady chiefly fancies,
Hence calculated to confuse
I find her cryptic utterances.
O Nancy, drop each schoolboy phrase;
Like me, be purist and precision,
Content to win your lover's praise
And unashamed of their derision.

If I am chaffed and you are by,
Your presence makes my pain acuter.
"They're rotting you!" you're sure to cry;
(Now "rot," the verb, I know is neuter).
Why did you whisper low, I beg,
When you and I were interviewing
Your ancient aunt, "Don't pull her leg,"
A thing I should not dream of doing?

When eating chocolates with you
Could I, on pain, dear, of attainder,
Have known your "Take the jigger, do;"
Meant "Kindly finish the remainder?"
I thought, but I was wrong, one day,
My hearing had by some rare fluke erred,
When, as a cow opposed our way,
You murmured in despair, "We're snookered!"

Your speech thus brings I know not what
Sore troubles for my soul's consuming—
What wretch can have a "bally lot,"
And how can any lark be "blooming?"
Oh, tell me what (for fears are rife
Since that sad hour, and doubts are many)
When late I wooed you for my wife,
You meant by "I'm not taking any?"

THE FUR SEAL.

Where earth's eternal fires have starred
The bleak Aleutian Chain
With smoulder'ring picquet-posts that guard
The parting of the main,
Sullen the clustered mountains vault
Beneath their misty shroud,
Furrowed and scarred with bare basalt,
To meet the low-hung cloud.

To northward, ten score dreary miles,
Dropped from a dripping sky,
Lonely and lost to view, the Isles
Of Pribyloff outvie
In wonder all the breathless tales
That human hearts have stirred,
For there the girdling surf assails
The birthplace of the Herd.

Ah, where can man's enchanted gaze
Review an equal scene
Of wonderment and deep amaze
The distant poles between,
As when the mists desert the sky
And rank by rank reveal
Before the wide, astonished eye
The Armies of the Seal?

On Polavina's rocky ledge,
On Zapadnie's parades,
As sand upon the ocean's edge
Are squadrons and brigades;
From Tolstol Headland's frowning walls
In serried files they stand
To where the sleek holustchak hauls
On gray Lukannon Sand.

On roaring rookery-slopes the cows
In teeming harems are,
They drink the drifting mist and drowse,
Or watch their lords at war;
With sense alert to check the raid
Of fierce abducting foes,
The scarred and surly bulls blockade
Their packed seraglios.

When daylight dies and shadows mask
The rare sun's dreaded glance,
The mighty hosts haul up to bask
Upon the dim expanse;
The tangled wisps of scud that race
Across the fitful moon
Hide from the murmuring herd her face
Beside the still lagoon.

Where shall a man the like survey
From pole to distant pole?
To apprehend in dense array
That countless muster-roll,
As when the misty curtains part,
Wind-riven, and reveal,
Encamped the far-flung flats athwart,
The Armies of the Seal.

—L. S. Higgs, in The Spectator.

Mr. Subbubs—Well, thank goodness! I won't have to bother with the furnace much longer. Summer's almost here.

Mrs. Subbubs—That reminds me. You'd better take our lawn mower into town and have it fixed.

Mr. Subbubs—Gee whiz, woman! You're a cheerful companion."—Chicago Journal.

The Editor's Chair

THERE are some horrors so appalling that the mind is unable to take them in. One of these is such an event as the destruction of St. Pierre in the Island of Martinique. Many more ordinary catastrophes give us a much more real sense of terror and sympathy, because they are nearer and more real to the imagination. We can conceive of something similar happening to ourselves or to the communities in which we live. Do we read of an epidemic of disease. We know that there is none of us immune. Moreover, we see the doctors and the nurses combatting the foe, and the priests and preachers bringing consolation to the dying; we see organization and effort meeting and eventually subduing the calamity. Do we read of a great storm or inundation. We see the wreckage and the victims, but we also see the survivors and the rebuilding. The sense of horror is abated by the partial nature of the destruction. It is similar with our sensations at the recital of a bloody battle. We hear the shrieks of the dying, but we also hear the shouts of victory, and a thousand emotions of sympathy with the rage of battle dull our sense of horror. But the sudden, inevitable, irrevocable, irremediable destruction of a whole community by an eruption of fire, called at the bidding of mysterious power from the bowels of the earth—it is beyond experience, beyond the range of sympathy, beyond the scope of imagination. The first impulse of our minds is to turn away, as animals do from the dead of their own species, their limited consciousness not comprehending it.

* * *

It is exactly 1,822½ years since a similar catastrophe overtook any populated portion of the civilized world, when Pompeii and Herculaneum were destroyed. Herculaneum, which was a small city lying between Naples and Pompeii (at that time there was no Naples), was utterly destroyed by a sudden flow of lava, accompanied by showers of small cinders and white ashes, which raised the surface of the surrounding country 65 feet. No one escaped from Herculaneum. Pompeii on the other hand was buried under a shower of cinders and white dust, in a comparatively speaking more gradual fashion, and many people made their escape. Besides Pompeii and Herculaneum many other towns of less importance in Campania were buried, and the loss of life must have been large. The imagination of the modern world has been very much attracted to Pompeii. Its destruction has been the theme of many books, and the name is a household word with everybody. But the destruction of Pompeii was an entirely inferior catastrophe to the destruction of St. Pierre. I do not suppose that any one will ever know the number of people who have perished, but nobody seems to have escaped who was actually within the confines of the town at the time, and an enormous number to have perished in the surrounding country. There has not been an immense river of lava such as overwhelmed Herculaneum. The circumstances appear to have been more similar to the showers of cinders and dust which destroyed Pompeii. Human beings, however, can stand a lot of cinders and dust if they are mixed in fresh air. But accompanying them it seems there were great waves of poisonous gas, either ignited or unignited, in the former case bringing instant death by burning, in the latter, by suffocation. Apart from these waves of gas there is nothing to account for the completeness of the destruction of human life, and its rapidity. The finding of corpses unscorched, and lying face downward with the arm round the head, in man's instructive attitude to escape poisonous air, proves that what caused the mortality was the gas and not the stones or ashes. It is a merciful reflection that it was so. One moment of terror and then death, that is better than hours of horrible suffering and the torture of an almost supernatural fear. And this explains something that has always been a puzzle to me in the destruction of Pompeii, why more people did not escape, and why some did and others perished in some trivial act evidently before the thought of escape had time to express itself in action.

The Island of Martinique derives most of its fame on account of having been the birthplace of the Empress Josephine. The following account of the parentage and early life of the ill-fated Josephine was published recently in Harper's Magazine:

M. Joseph Gaspard de la Pagerie, captain of dragoons, and Rose Claire des Vergers de Sanois, his wife—both of whom were descended from families of the highest distinction in France—lived on an estate at Trois Iles, opposite Port de France, in the Island of Martinique.

In 1764, two daughters, Marie and Josephine, were born to them. Marie was of a grave and melancholy disposition, while Josephine displayed great vivacity and joyousness. The aunt of these young creoles, Madame Renaudin, arranged a marriage for Marie with the Viscount Alexandre de Beauharnais, son of her friend; but at the moment when the family thought of sending her to France to effect this project, she was struck with a languishing malady, which resulted in her death.

Madame Renaudin, deeply affected and disappointed, proposed to Monsieur and Madame de la Pagerie that Josephine should take the place of Marie in the marriage with the Viscount Beauharnais. Josephine's parents approved of the plan, but Josephine herself was opposed to it. At the urgent desire of her parents she finally consented.

Before the marriage, Josephine, with some of her friends, consulted an old negress named Euphemia, who bore the reputation of being a good fortune-teller. She predicted for Josephine a brilliant future. Another tradition of Martinique describes her and her companions as having consulted Madame David, a kind of Bohemian or gypsy, who was also celebrated for the correctness of her prophecies. This woman told all their fortunes, and foretold for Josephine a great and glorious destiny. It is not unlikely that after her marriage with Napoleon, and his accession to the throne of France, this prediction might have presented itself to her mind, and that she told it to her husband as a curious incident of her life.

Martinique has another and a more gloomy title to distinction now as the scene of the most stupendous catastrophe known to history in either ancient or modern times.

THE WORLD OF LABOR.

MISCELLANEOUS SIFTINGS AND COMMENTS.

T. H. Twigg

THE ARISTOCRAT.

I DO not know how wealthy he may be;
He does not ride along in gorgeous style,
But, dressed with modest taste, he passes me,
And always with a friendly bow and smile.

I do not know how distant he may trace
The line from which he sprang, nor do I care,
For self-respect is written on his face
And sodden greed is never mirrored there

His air is never coldly grave nor proud,
As one who moves along in constant dread
Of being lost within the common crowd;
The humble see him kindly nod his head.

His hair is white, but still erect he stands;
His high brow tells a tale of buried woe,
And I can see upon his big, strong hands
The record of hard work done long ago.

I do not know how wealthy he may be,
Nor of the line from which God let him spring;
I know but this, that in his face I see
Such dignity as would exalt a king.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Marine Firemen	To-night, 8 o'clock
Retail Clerks.....	Monday 8. p.m.
Painters	Monday, 8 p. m.
Blacksmiths	Tuesday, 8 p. m.
Street Railway Men	Tuesday, 8 p. m.
T. & L. Council	Wednesday, 8 p. m.
Shipwrights'	Thursday, 8 p. m.
Electrical Workers	Thursday, 8 p. m.
Stonecutters	Thursday, 8 p. m.
Teamsters	Friday, 8 p. m.

The clerks held another meeting last Monday night. While the attendance was larger, many who had attended the previous meetings and endorsed the movement, were absent. There is a feeling that those who take any part in the union will suffer by losing their situations. Surely this is ill-founded. At this day no employer of labor is narrow-minded enough to object to his employees joining an association for social intercourse, mutual protection, and benevolent purposes. At any rate, more than a sufficient number of clerks have decided to test the usefulness of organization. They will have the sympathy, moral and other support of organized labor.

The new union of blacksmiths meet in Labor Hall on Tuesday night. The charter and supplies have been received from international headquarters. Permanent officers will be elected and the formalities of affiliating gone through.

Several of the trade unions formed within the past year have not progressed as favorably as might have been expected. The principal reason is that immediate benefit has not followed organization. Not satisfied to creep along till strong enough to walk, members became impatient and fell out. What use has the union been? Perhaps little beyond eliciting the fact that those engaged in particular lines of trades are dissatisfied with theeir condition, and demonstrating that in their present position they are helpless to help themselves; at the same time pointing out that trade unions are not formed for the purpose of stirring up industrial strife, for such would have followed in several instances had not wise counsel prevailed and proposed unreasonable and unreasonable demands been squelched. However, sufficient members are left to carry on these unions till such time as those who have forsaken the organizations come to realize that they have made a mistake, and show a desire to be patient and learn to creep before trying to walk.

The Trades and Labor Council held a special meeting on Wednesday night and discussed the report of their delegate to the Kamloops labor convention. It was decided that a committee of the council call a public meeting and leave it to that meeting to form a branch of the Provincial Progressive party. The reason for pursuing this course is to keep the council as a trades council out of politics. It is most likely that many of the delegates to the council will become members of the new party, as citizens and individual trade unionists.

Geo. Shade, the recently appointed city plumbing inspector, is a member of the local Plumbers' union.

The Printing Pressmen's Union have elected officers for the ensuing term as follows: President, Charles McNeill; vice-president, James Wilby; financial secretary, F. Clyde; sergeant-at-arms, George Neill; chairman of executive, William Scott.

It would appear from the report of the school board published in the local press that the Trades and Labor Council presented a memorial to the school board setting forth reasons why a separate school should be established for Chinese, when the fact is that that memorial was drafted jointly by a committee of the Trades Council and a Committee of the School Board (only one of the latter being present). The committee of the Trades Council understood that they were drafting a joint statement with a committee from the School Board, to be submitted to the Minister of Education, and in good faith signed it as such. The School Board is just as much committed to that statement as the Trades Council is, despite their effort to make it appear otherwise. There has been an exhibition of stupidity, worthy of the Lime Kiln Club, in dealing with this question. First, in asking the Minister of Education for authority already possessed by the board; second, in failing to understand a plain and simple request from the Minister; and third, in the topsy-turvy way the matter is being handled at the present time.

The steel trust is endeavoring to get possession of all the cheap-priced newspapers in the United States, so as to influence the laboring people and shut off the source of conveying information to the public of its doings.

It is said that 600 freight handlers lost their jobs through the Civic Federation's settlement of the recent Teamster's strike in Boston.

The Columbus street railway has announced a voluntary raise of wages from 18 to 20 cents an hour, effective June 1. The first street railway known to do such a thing.

Ralph Smith's efforts to settle the strike of machinists in Kingston, Ont., proved futile. In an interview given the Kingston News, Mr. Smith gave the reasons why the locomotive works would not accede to the demands of the men. He denied the telegraphic reports sent out from Ottawa that he had come to Kingston to arbitrate the difference. He had simply come to talk to the men, which he had done, but he did not think any settlement of the dispute would follow by reason of his visit.

Industrial Canada, the mouth-piece of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, has a resume of the cigarmakers' strike in Montreal inaugurated April 19, 1901, and remains still unsettled. The manufacturers, it claims, has very much the best of the fight, but the figures quoted do not appear to bear out the contention. The strike, it claims, has cost the cigarmakers $140,000, and the manufacturers $300,000, one firm alone having lost $35,000. The output of cigars has fallen off nearly a million a month.

Agitation sows the seed. Education cultivates the growth. Organization reaps the harvest.—The Journal.

Milwaukee's 700 school teachers who threaten to strike are restrained by two considerations: It is a bad example for the children, and there are several hundred teachers ready to take their places.

Unlike most organizations of a political character, the Voters' League will endeavor to educate rather than influence electors; they will gather, arrange and place in an intelligible form information on public questions at issue; try and interest those, who at present do not appreciate or place any value on their franchise, into actively participating in public affairs, thereby encouraging the elector to vote on his own judgment, rather than at the wish or on the judgment of others. It has always been the hue and cry that workingmen do not think, and therefore do not vote intelligibly. If the Voters' League will accomplish what it has undertaken, a change for the better in politics is sure to follow. The proposed constitution of the League will be considered at a meeting Tuesday night. It is as follows:

1. That the organization shall be called the Voters' Information League.

2. That the object of the League shall be to bring all voters of the province into closer touch and sympathy to obtain the fullest and most reliable information upon all matters of vital importance either municipal or provincial by means of investigating committee arranged for as hereinafter described. That the reports of the committees may be impartially discussed at general meetings taking place simultaneously at each voting district in the province, and the results of the discussions be collected and distributed as hereinafter described. That by this organized method of blending of thought and action along lines of intelligence, we may ensure safer and more combined action on all matters affecting the stability and welfare of our province.

3. That all registered voters shall be entitled to membership.

4. That the League shall consist of branches at each voting district in the province, each having its own executive and system of committees as hereinafter described.

5. That there shall be a central office at a convenient point in the province, for receiving and distributing the results of meetings.

6. That the executive in each district shall consist of——, of whom—— shall be renewed each ——.

7. That committees shall be arranged for as follows: Each voter shall be registered in his district by number; all the members shall be placed in a ballot box, from which as need arises, as many members as are required for committee work shall be drawn. The numbers drawn shall not be returned to the box until the remaining numbers have been drawn for subsequent committees. By thus constantly bringing new life and fresh intelligence into the active work of the League, the danger of individual or clique control is provided against, and the constant stagnation that has attended public movements in the past averted. To avoid delay, it would be well at the close of a discussion and consequent dismissal of the acting committee that a fresh committee shall be elected for coming service.

8. That in municipal matters the work of the League shall be kept within the limits of the municipalities concerned.

9. That in matters of vital interest to the province at large, on notice being given for a general investigation and discussion, a date shall be set for a meeting to take place at each voting district in the province. The committee last elected in each district shall be required to make a full investigation and obtain all available information on the matter at issue, make a digest of the same and report at their respective meetings. These reports shall be fairly and impartially discussed, strictly on merit, as affecting the general interest, it being distinctly understood that no personalities or political or party references shall be allowed in the discussions. The results of these several meetings shall be recorded in each district and forwarded to the central office, and the aggregate results distributed to all districts.

The Lanarkshire, Scotland, Miners' Union has a membership of 30,000, and every year there are never fewer than 1,000 on strike.

All the food raised in England would support her population for five and a half months only.

The annual report for 1901 of the United Society of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders, of which the Victoria Union forms a branch, has been issued by the general secretary, Mr. C. D. Cummings, and shows that the total income for the year was £178,809 5s. 1d., and the total expenditure £127,063 14s. 6½d. The balance has increased from £345,428 18s. 8d. to £397,174 9s. 2½d., an increase of £51,745 10s. 6½d. The unemployed members of the society received £24,840 13s. 9d., as against £13,816 13s. 9d., an increase of £11,024. Sick benefit amounted to £35,214 15s. 6d., against £30,233 16s. 3d. the previous year. Funeral accounts for £6,833 1s. 3d., a welcome decrease of £346 16s. 5d. Accidents to members and payment to those members permanently incapacitated from other causes has cost the society £4,199 15s. Superannuation benefits amounted to £15,633 1s. 3d., an increase of £1,322 7s. 2d. on the previous year. The calls upon the benevolent fund absorbed £6,199 7s. 9d. Five new branches have been formed during the year, and the membership now stands 48,113.

A report has been issued by the General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain, in which the result arrived at by the management committee as to the protection of trade union funds is given. The following is suggested as "A bill to define liability of a trade union": "No action shall lie against a trade union for the recovery of damage sustained by any person whatsoever by reason of the action of a member or members of a union or persons acting on his or their behalf, unless it be proved that such member or members or persons acted with the directly expressed sanction and authority of the trade union rules."

The late Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage left $300,000 to be divided among his family. "Dr. Talmage, during his visit to England in 1879," says the London Chronicle, "had been engaged to preach in a church in one of the large towns of England. On arriving at the building he found it besieged by a throng of from 15,000 to 20,000 people. Naturally, he expected the place would be crowded inside; instead of this he was surprised to find it only moderately full. 'Why,' he demanded of the pastor, 'don't you let this crowd of people come in?' 'Oh,' said he, 'each person inside has paid four shillings to get in.' Dr. Talmage had intended to preach from the text, 'Without money and without price.' He changed his subject."

Postmaster-General Mulock said in the Commons last week that 8 hours and 20 minutes was the average day worked by letter-carriers.

Lockhart Gordon, a Socialist, was fined $30 or 21 days in jail for talking socialism on the streets by the Hamilton, Ont., police magistrate. Gordon went to jail.

Seventeen grocers of the city attended a meeting last week at which the advisability of forming a grocers' association was discussed. No action was taken, but another meeting will be held in the near future.

The blacksmiths and carriage builders are talking of forming an association.

FARMING SCENE AT COMOX.

MINES AND MINING

By H. MORTIMER LAMB

ONE of the most interesting papers read at the meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute the other day was one contributed by Dr. Ledoux, the distinguished metallurgist of New York, on the subject of copper production in the Boundary district. Dr. Ledoux visited the Boundary last year, and was thus enabled to personally investigate conditions, while his knowledge of the characteristics of the Boundary mines and ores is also derived from the circumstance that the entire output from the district since it became productive has been consigned to him, as representative of one of the foremost firms of ore and metal agents and receivers in New York. Dr. Ledoux, in his paper, lays special stress on the saving factors that the ore bodies are enormous, and that the ores are by their nature peculiarly amenable to smelter treatment at a minimum cost. Thanks to these favorable conditions, it has been possible to develop a great and increasingly important mining industry in the locality. The geological disturbance in the district is very apparent, and the "ore is frequently cut off unexpectedly by vertical dykes or horizontal floors of porphyry in a way which would be the despair of those whose duty it is to develop the property," were it not for the size of the deposits which are thus easily found. The ore of the mines on the north side of the gulch of Phoenix is said to contain on an average 38 per cent. of silica, 16 per cent. of oxide of iron, 15 per cent. of lime, and 4½ per cent. of sulphur, there being little change between the surface and lower ores so far as the chief constituents are concerned. This is about the composition of the lower ore from the south side, although many other conditions are distinctly different. The upper ores are largely oxidized, and consist of massive magnetic iron ore, carrying copper sulphide and gold; this surface ore changing at an average depth of perhaps 25 feet to ore more resembling that of the Brooklyn, the iron being largely combined with sulphur or quioxide, rather than in the higher oxidized form. By mixing these surface ores with those from the lower levels an ideal mixture is obtained, enabling the furnaces directly to produce a 45 to 50 per cent. copper matte, carrying practically all of the gold and silver which the ore contains. But as to the values of Boundary ores, which heretofore has been largely a matter of conjecture with the general public, Dr. Ledoux, who, as he is careful to mention, has had unusual opportunities of ascertaining the facts on this point, and has not been obliged to depend on the statements of managers, states that it may be taken as a safe estimate that the very large amount of ore available in the district will vary from 25 to 35 pounds of copper per ton of 2,000 pounds, with from 25 cents to 40 cents of silver per ton, and from $1.50 to $2.50 per ton in gold, although some mines produce ore containing a considerably higher percentage of copper than this average. This estimate, considering copper as worth 12 cents per pound, would make the value of the ore from $4.75 to $7.10 per ton. Of ore of this grade there is, Dr. Ledoux remarks, reasonably in sight in Phoenix camp alone several million tons. In Deadwood camp the ore deposits are also enormous, averaging over 130 feet wide, and so situated that surface work can be prosecuted by quarry, a single drill dislodging a trainload of ore in one day. But the problem of mining the lower levels of all these mines without the excessive cost of timber or the permanent abandonment of one-half or one-third of the ore, necessarily left in pillars, must be causing serious thought. The tonnage that can be extracted from the Mother Lode mine is also very great, and cheap smelting a welcome fact.

The occasion of Dr. Ledoux's last visit to the Boundary district was to satisfy himself and prospective buyers of the product of the smelters, that the latter were in a position to carry out their contracts, and that no sudden suspension of operation was to be feared from any restriction of mine output. This in consequence of various rumors circulating in New York that only the surface ores were being mined; that these surface ores were richer than those below; that when depth was attained costs of mining would be prohibitive; that the costs of mining were necessarily excessive, considering the grade, because the ore was sorted by hand; and that only the surface ores were self-fluxing, etc., etc. Dr. Ledoux found all these reports quite foundationless. At the big Phoenix camp mines he ascertained that 74 per cent. of the ore shipped had been taken from the 200 and 300-foot levels, while the costs of mining were remarkably low, varying from $1.66 to $2.10 per ton, the first-mentioned being the more recent. These costs are being still further reduced by the Granby company, who have introduced a system of stripping and ore-handling by steam shovel. But if mining costs are moderated, the subsequent process of smelting is carried out on still more economical lines. To quote Dr. Ledoux: "The Boundary ore being self-fluxing, indeed, rather basic in character, allows the admixture of a certain quantity of silicious ores from the Republic camp or other districts whose ores carry gold and silver, and the sulphur being low, permits of smelting without preliminary roasting. With the advent of railroads from the south, the Boundary smelters can procure more dry silicious ores at profitable rates. It may also be stated at this point that the freedom of the ores from bismuth, arsenic and antimony renders it easy to obtain a ready market for the copper product. In considering the cost of smelting it is also necessary to take into account the losses in slag and otherwise. Before the establishment of bessemerizing, the slag loss of the Boundary smelters averaged: Copper, 0.46 per cent., gold 12 cents per ton, and silver 3 cents per ton. With a consumption of about 11 per cent. of coke, and with freight charges as they exist to-day, the cost of smelting at the most favorable location in the Boundary district, after charging against the smelter the costs of marketing the product, must be considerably under $2 per ton. Adding the present cost of mining, the total outlay for mining and smelting must be less than $3.66 per ton."

To sum up this quite disinterested and most eminent authority considers that with the introduction of caving and steam shovels at the mines, and of bessemerizing at smelters; with further reductions in cost of freight and fuel, sure to come with or without the advent of competing railways, the copper ores of Boundary district should be mined, smelted and their contents marketed with profit with copper at 12 cents in New York, and as railway extensions make other ores available that can be purchased cheaply, the profit should increase.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO.

The New Vancouver Coal Co. declared last month a further dividend of 3 per cent., making, with the interim dividend paid in October last, a total distribution of 6 per cent. for the year 1901. Dividends at the same rate were paid during each of the two previous years. Meanwhile in a report to shareholders it is stated that during the half-year ended December 31 last, the net output was 229,917 tons, making a total for the year 1901 of 494,488 tons, against 501,474 tons for the year 1900. The sales for the six months were 233,033, bringing the total disposed of during the year up to 5[illegible] tons, against 496,926 tons for the year 1900. The sum available for dividend is £6,888. The debenture capital remains at £22,850, and the reserve fund is unchanged at £45,459, as is also the land sales reserve fund account at £22,272, but the insurance fund account is £100 more at £2,600. The directors also point out that the competition of fuel oil is assuming a more serious aspect. A member of the board has visited the California oil-fields, and learns that a very large output from them is to be anticipated, and that the cost of oil at San Francisco is much less than that of its equivalent in coal.

LEAD WORKS AT NELSON.

With praiseworthy energy and promptitude the Nelson Corporation has already taken preliminary steps securing the establishment of lead and paint manufacturing in that neighborhood, and a by-law is to be submitted to the ratepayers of the town authorizing the council to offer a bonus and other concessions for the establishment of these industries at Nelson. The proposed concessions include a cash subsidy of $10,000 in addition to the grant of a suitable site and exemption from taxation for a term of ten years. In return for these concessions the recipients are to commence work upon the erection of the plant within the current year and complete the same within six months from January 1, 1903, and to keep the work in continuous operation for five years. There can be no doubt that Nelson would be a very suitable location for works of this character, for it is in the very heart of the lead mining country, and the natural distributing point of the Kootenay districts. It also seems reasonable to suppose that as freight charges to the Atlantic on lead bullion from (say) the Trail smelter would be as high as on the same lead converted into pipe or paint, works established at Nelson could supply the consumer in the East as well and as cheaply as could an Eastern manufacturer of these articles.

THE CARIBOO HYDRAULIC.

The hydraulic mining season has now fairly opened, and preparations for working have begun in both the Atlin and Omineca districts. On the Consolidated Cariboo, the most important of the Cariboo district mines, operations have commenced, and a large gold yield is expected from the bedrock piping. The area to be worked extends for 1,000 feet, and probably averages 400 feet in width, with an average depth of 50 to 60 feet. The Consolidated Cariboo gives employment to 150 men during the working season.

FORT STEELE DISTRICT.

There are evidences of increased activity in this district. The North Star mine, which has re-entered the productive class, made a consignment of ore to the Trail smelter last week, and shipments henceforward are to be regularly maintained. This mine resumed operations about a month ago, and after work had been carried on for about a week a four-foot ledge of solid galena was encountered, and again later very rich ore was discovered by diamond drilling. Three shifts are now at work, and a long tunnel is being run 600 feet to develop the new find. On the Estella, a British-owned mine, work is proceeding satisfactorily under contract, and a number of other properties are being actively developed. The Perry Creek Placer Mining Company are going in for extensive work on Perry Creek, and are erecting a sawmill to manufacture lumber for their flume and buildings. On Wild Horse creek no new companies are starting, but all the old mines will be worked on a larger scale than last year. At the Sullivan preparations will be commenced shortly, to have ore ready for the smelter, on which work is being pushed. At Fernie the output of coal is increasing daily, and as many men as can be worked are put on. At Michel and Morrissey the mines are being developed rapidly, and as soon as the Great Northern reaches Morrissey, shipping on a large scale will be commenced. The lumber industry in East Kootenay this spring has made wonderful strides. At present there are 22 mills in operation through the district. Nearly every acre of timber limits has been taken up. A good deal of the lumber is being used locally, but the bulk of it is shipped to the Northwest Territories, where the demand is very large. Much land has been placed under cultivation this spring and new settlers are arriving steadily.

CONDITIONS OF LEAD MINING.

The Lead and Zinc News, a journal published at St. Louis, Mo., a great metal centre, has lately devoted much space to discussing the lead situation in British Columbia. This authority, after expressing the opinion that there are noticeable signs that prospects are changing for the better, and predicting that the coming summer will be marked by an improvement in the conditions, which have been so dark, of our silver-lead mining industry, suggests that the tests of the refinery at Trail have evidenced what may be done, and with this as an object lesson, more development along the same lines may be expected. In the past the British Columbia producers have, to a greater extent than was safe, been dependent upon outside influences to maintain their prosperity. Now that they have evidences that they can develop along more self-contained lines, there should be an era of prosperity at least approaching that which prevailed previous to the withdrawal of the American Smelting & Refining Co. from the British Columbia field.

PROFITS OF LE ROI NO. 2.

The Rossland Miner, commenting on the recent dividend distribution of £30,000 by the Le Roi No. 2 company, remarks that so far as the records of this company's production show, its mines might be classed as high-grade, but for every ton of ore now being shipped, ten tons of lower grade ore are blocked out and left standing in the mine. This low-grade ore would come within the range of profitable treatment, if the prices for the metals improve, or at the present prices if cheaper methods of treatment could be secured.

CINNABAR MINING NEAR KAMLOOPS.

The Hardie Mountain cinnabar mine, near Kamloops lake, is being systematically developed, under the management of Mr. Luer. It is hoped that there will be found a large body of high-grade ore on Hardie mountain, as samples and small stringers have been found that are very rich. The mines are only a short distance from Savonas.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

Northbound. Leave.	Daily. A.M.	Southbound. Arrive. P.M.
Victoria	9:00	12:06
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:46
Duncans	11:00	10:02
	P.M.	
Nanaimo	12:45	8:15
Ar. Wellington	1:00	Lv. 8:00

Northbound. Leave.	Sat., Sun. & Wed. P.M.	Southbound. Arrive. P.M.
Victoria	4.25	8:10
Shawnigan Lake	5:42	7:01
Duncans	6:20	6:05
Nanaimo	8:02	4:25
Ar. Wellington	8:17	Lv. 4:10

The following reduced rates are in effect, good Sundays only:

VICTORIA TO GOLDSTREAM AND RETURN, 50c. Children under 12, 25c.
VICTORIA TO SHAWNIGAN LAKE AND RETURN, 75c. Children 40c.
VICTORIA TO DUNCANS AND RETURN, $1.00; children 50c.

Through Tickets to Crofton.

Via Westholme. Stage leaves Daily, connecting with North and South Bound trains. Double stage service Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria, Single, $2. Return, $3.

Through Tickets Victoria to Alberni

Stage leaves Wellington Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Returning leaves Alberni Mondays and Thursdays. Fare from Victoria, single, $5.20; return, $8.65.

Through Tickets Victoria to Cowichan Lake

Via Duncans. Stage leaves Duncans Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays. Fare from Victoria, $5.00 return.

Excursion Rates in effect to all points good Saturdays and Sundays.

Geo. L. Courtney, Traffic Manager

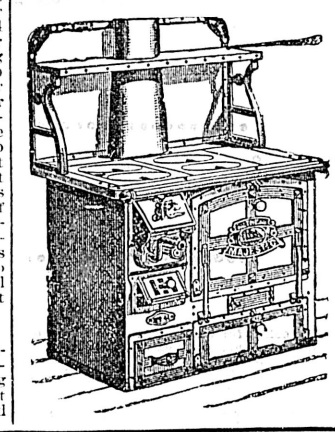
Your Lawn

With a little care and the proper use of one of our

Fine Lawn Mowers
—AND—
Hose and Sprinklers.

You will have a lawn that will be a "thing of beauty and a joy forever."
Garden Tools and other General Hardware, at

Shore's Hardware Store,
Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.



GEO. POWELL & CO.
AGENTS FOR THE
GREAT MAJESTIC RANGE!
The Best that Money Can Buy.

Lawn Mowers and Grass Catchers, the best Garden Tools of all kinds.
Also General Hardware, Crockery and Glassware.

CHEAPSIDE
127 GOVERNMENT STREET.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK:
Flannel Suits Half Price
FOR CASH.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK:
Flannel Suits Half Price
FOR CASH.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS, 68-70 YATES STREET.

MARTINIQUE'S HORROR IS GRAPHICALLY TOLD BY OFFICERS OF SHIPS

Great Sheets of Flame From Mountain-Top Alternated With Huge Billows of Smoke Hid Landscape in Inky Darkness Through Which Came Pitiful Screams of the Dying.

The Following Accounts of the Awful Cataclysm Which Visited Martinique a Week Ago Last Thursday Affords the First Connected Story Described in Detail by Several Eye Witnesses.

Saint Lucia, B. W. I., May 14.—An officer of the British steamer Roddam, who, badly burned and suffering intensely, is being cared for here, was able today to give the first coherent story of the thrilling escape of his vessel from destruction, when seventeen other ships in the harbor were burned and sunk.

"Early in the morning of May 8," said he, "Mont Pelee was throwing out smoke and ashes, and an hour or two later, after we had hardly anchored, the volcano belched forth an enormous quantity of fire, smoke, steam, mud and ashes. A loud rumbling preceded a heavy explosion that fairly made our ship tremble and rattled down all the dishes in our saloon and galley. The water around us whirled, eddied and foamed. A great wall of lava swept down the mountain side, over the town and into the bay. It struck us broadside and almost overturned the Roddam. The officers and crew sought shelter in the cabin, forecastle and the holds. Burning embers were blown into the chart room, scorching and almost suffocating me. Although terribly burned, I fought my way through the smoke and suffocating fumes.

"We slipped anchor and got away. Fortunately our engines were not damaged, and the engineers, being below deck, were among the few who were not injured. We found it difficult to steer, because the rudder was jammed up with lava, rock and debris of all kinds.

"It grew as dark as night, and the air was stifling. After two hours of hard work we managed to get out of danger by literally crawling along through the sea.

"We could see no signs of the other vessels, with the exception of the Roraima, which was apparently being rapidly consumed by flames. The screams of her crew were pitiful, but we had little time for sympathy with our unfortunate neighbors.

"We began a search for the dead aboard and treatment of the injured. The odor of burnt flesh was sickening. I hope to God I may never again have to pass through such an ordeal. We brought nine men on deck. One was dead and the others soon expired. We applied oil from the engine room to their burns, and such other remedies as our surgeon had in his medicine chest. Their agonizing screams were pitiful in the extreme.

"When we reached St. Lucia we presented a sickening sight. The dead, dying and injured were lying about promiscuously on deck, ash-covered and grimy—burned sometimes almost beyond recognition. Eight have since died, making ten dead in all, and several in the hospital are expected to die. Yesterday we found the corpse of a poor fellow in the forecastle peak, where he had climbed, no doubt half crazed by fear and his injuries.

"I can hardly see how a soul escaped destruction in St. Pierre. The city seemed to be walled in by fire from all sides. The day was changed to inky night, and only the lurid flames, leaping and darting from Pelee crater like forked lightning, illuminated the sky in fitful spasms. Terror-stricken whites and natives could be seen running wildly about, holding various kinds of improvised shields over their heads in an endeavor to ward off the terrible shower of fire, chunks of incandescent rock and lava, hot mud and ashes. Mont Pelee bellowed like a thousand mad bulls, the earth trembled violently, and the sea was lashed by hissing showers of hot lava.

"House after house was consumed like a match-box. Many houses there were built of coral, and of course these were not destroyed, and when excavations are begun I have no doubt the bodies will be found in more or less well preserved condition, although charred. I look for a repetition of the scenes at Pompeii, described by Lord Lytton.

"I almost neglected to tell you of the fate of twenty poor negroes. We had brought with us on the voyage twenty negroes as stevedores. Only six are now alive, many of them having jumped into the sea in their terror. Here they must have been literally boiled to death, for the water was as hot as fire. Among the dead are the Roddam's first and second mates, the supercargo and chief engineer."

Dominica, B. W. I., May 14.—An officer of the steamer Roraima who has arrived here to-day told the story of his dreadful experience in the harbor of St. Pierre.

"We had been hearing for several days that Pelee was rumbling, smoking and spitting occasional fire," said he, "but we felt no anxiety and were desirous of making port, as we had just run through a heavy thunderstorm. Our stevedores were busy hustling the cargo, when suddenly there was a deafening explosion and the earth trembled violently. We all looked toward Pelee, and I saw the most appalling and terrifying sight of my life. I thought the end of the world had come. A great sheet of flame leaped from the mountain top, followed by spurts of flame and smoke alternately, like the puffing of a locomotive on a dark night. Then another great sheet of flame leaped hundreds of feet into the air, followed by a great lot of smoke and lava. It continued to spout forth lava and smoke for apparently a minute or two, though I suppose actually it was only a few seconds.

"Then came the deluge of hot stuff sweeping over the town, demolishing houses, trees and all vegetation. There was a terrible hissing and roaring. We could see the natives running aimlessly about. Many of them ran for their homes, and others made straight for the sea, where they were engulfed by the torrent of lava which swept over their heads. Many of them went under with pitiful screams. Others tried to fight their way to the vessels, but before they had made any headway the terrible deluge was upon us, too. Hot stones and mud clattered and splashed upon the decks and rigging. The tarred ropes and our sails were soon blazing.

"Then came a great tidal wave, which careened our ship. I thought sure we had gone clear over, but the Roraima balanced herself and then settled back to rights with a great lurch. Our masts and funnel were swept away. Only two lifeboats were left. I was almost killed by being dashed against a stanchion. It was several seconds before I could realize anything. Some stevedores were bending over me, and rocks and ashes were raining down on the deck all about me. I was then hauled into the steerage. Many sailors, who had sought safety there, were uttering agonizing shrieks with the pain of burns. They were rolling about, one on top of another. When a stevedore finally came to help me to a better place, several corpses were piled on top of me.

"I insisted on going on deck, for I believed I was not much hurt, only stunned and burned about the face and hands. The captain had been badly scorched. His face was hardly recognizable, but his clothes were ash-covered and charred, but I knew him by his lumbering gait. He cried out for a boat to be lowered, but this was impossible, for the only ones left had big holes burnt in their bottoms.

"The sea was tossed into great billows, and the lava hissed like a thousand snakes. Blinding steam arose on all sides of the vessel. I could nowhere see a sign of any other vessel, and believe all but the Roraima went down. I always said she could outweather any craft in the Atlantic.

"When we looked for Captain Muggah he was nowhere to be found, but a native stevedore, who spoke English imperfectly, gave us to understand that he had jumped overboard and swam toward a raft, with stones and lava showering all about him. They say he succeeded in reaching the raft, but must have perished, as we have heard nothing from him.

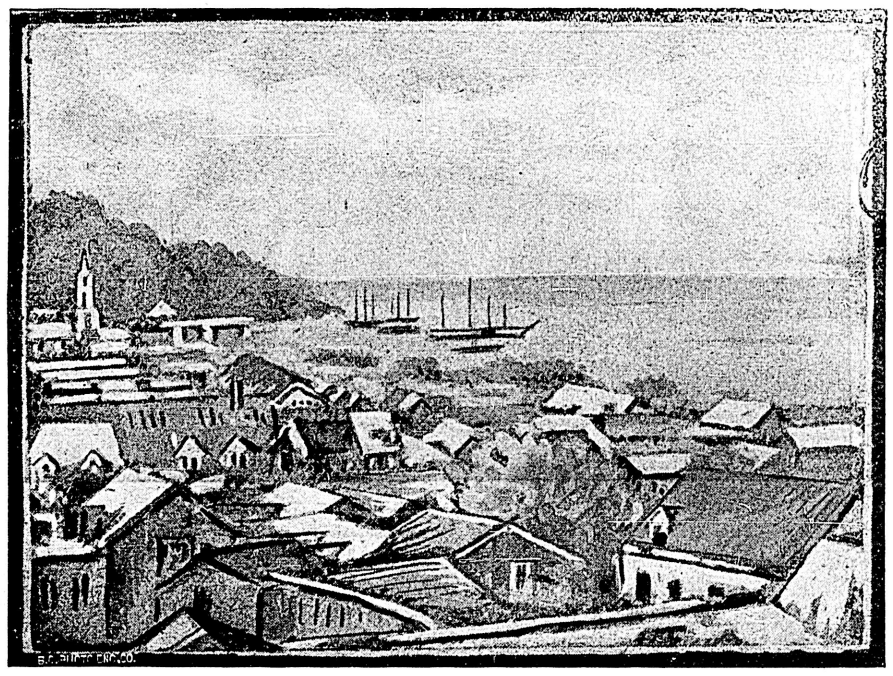
"When, finally, the fury of Pelee had somewhat subsided, I looked landward. Nothing was visible through the mist of smoke and ashes but a desolate stretch of gray lava, with patches of fire. Burned tree-tops stuck out above the lava and piles of ashes. Not a house could be seen or a native alive. Many corpses were floating in the water, bloated horribly about the face.

"Finally, after hours of terrible suffering and suspense, we saw a vessel picking her way cautiously through the sea to us, and blowing blasts of encouragement. She was the French man-of-war Suchet. All of the Roraima's men were dead but sixteen, and one died while he was being transferred to the Suchet.

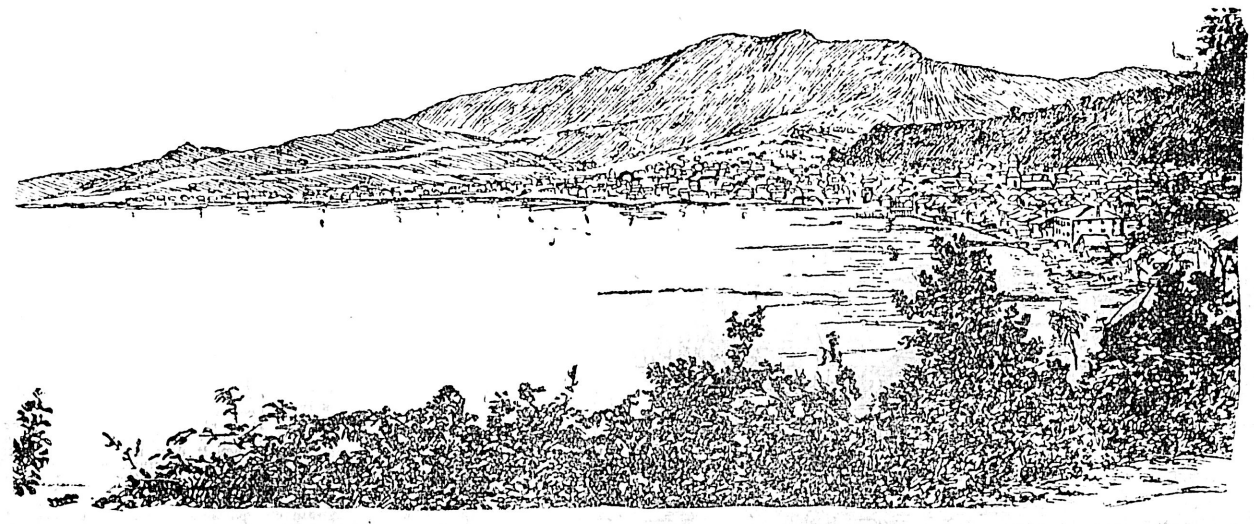
"The surgeons in the hospital held out hope for recovery of the rest of our men, but several of them are terribly injured, and will be maimed and disfigured for life.

"It was a living hell on earth, and enough to make lunatics of us all. I fear that at least one man in the hospital is a raving maniac. He is a native of Porto Rico, speaks little English, and his ravings are unintelligible, but he appears to be bereft of his senses, and cries constantly, 'El Terre Moto, El Terre Moto.' As for poor Captain Muggah, God grant that he is at least out of all the suffering of this world."

The Island of Martinique is about 45 miles from northwest to southeast, and the main part of it is in the shape of an oval with rough edges, its greatest width being fifteen miles. At the lower end of this main part of Port de France Bay cuts in so deep as to come within six miles of meeting the inlets on the other side. The whole area of the island, nearly 400 square miles, is mountainous. Besides Mount Pelee there are, further south and about midway, the three crests of Courbet, and all along the great ridge are the black and rugged cones of old volcanoes. The mountainous interior is torn and gashed with ancient earthquake upheavals, diversified with all the savage variety of volcanic scenery covered with the rich verdure of the tropics. Mount Pelee, the largest of the group of volcanic mountains, is about 4,400 feet high. It had long been inactive as a volcano, but in August, 1851, had a violent eruption. It is in the northwestern end of the island, and near the foot of its western slope, fronting the bay, the city of St. Pierre was built, having a population of over 25,000. The total population of the island was about 175,000, and, of course, outside the population of the city proper, thousands must have perished in the suburban villages.



PORTION OF ST PIERRE, MARTINIQUE FROM SLOPES OF MOUNT PELEE, SHOWING ANCHORAGE.



THE HARBOR AND TOWN OF ST PIERRE, ISLAND OF MARTINIQUE.

From a photograph taken July 14, 1898, for the Quebec Steamship Company. Mount Pelee rises above the town to the left. The Custom House and the towers of the Cathedral can be distinguished readily. The botanical gardens lie between the mountain and the town.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Mississippi Bubble: By Emerson Hough.

A novel of the most absorbing interest from first to last. The dominant feeling when closing the book is that of gratitude to the author for having shown John Law, of famous memory, in a grander and better light than is usually accorded him. A man of such gigantic genius could not fail to have both gigantic faults and virtues. The arrogance and pride which pervaded his character one is impelled to forgive, seeing how counterbalanced these were by noble courage, truth and honor. Law had the misfortune to be far ahead of his times, and as a general rule to be surrounded with false friends, chief amongst them being that pleasure-loving, grasping coward, the Regent of France, Louis Philippe of Orleans. To his bitter cost our hero found out the truth of the saying, "Put not your trust in princes." The volume is divided into three parts, taking the reader to England, to America and to France. It is hard to say which of the three periods in Law's life makes the best reading. The first deals chiefly with Law and his love of affairs; the second carries us amid the woods; and the author's description of the Great Lakes and America's mighty streams are fine writing and of deep interest. Especially telling is the chapter devoted to "The Storm." Then a complete change comes. The man who has weathered so much is depicted amid the Paris of that day. His past experiences stand him in good stead, he is calm and collected when all around him is storm tossed and rushing to ruin.

The reader lays the book down with regret that there is not more. One would fain know further. Perhaps some day Mr. Hough will give us a sequel with Law, Catherine, a splendid type of suffering womanhood, and La Bella Sauvage again as central figures. The illustrations are beautiful works of art, quite befitting a book that deserves a very wide circulation.

Published by Bowen, Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

* * *

The Way; the Wisdom of the Age: By George A. Mitchell.

This is a pamphlet of some 30 pages, penned by one who is evidently deeply impressed with the chaotic conditions of society as a whole, and who believes that he has found the way to remedy matters. It is by way of a dissertation, written in somewhat pedantic style, but evidently by a very earnest, whole-souled man. There are many pithy sayings to be met with; and similes drawn from nature are abundant. For our part we feel that there are many statements made which assume far too much, and could not stand against the arguments which any well read ecclesiastic has at his finger tips. Without doubt the true wisdom of any age is to be found in how to live rightly, and all who feel that they can lend their age a helping word in that direction are free to do so, but the word must be very clear and written in easy and attractive form. The wise man of old is hardly the style for the 20th century.

Wm. Briggs & Co., Toronto.

* * *

Best: A Collection of Sonnets: By Amy Parkinson.

The authoress is well known as a composer of helpful lines and doubtless many will find in this collection their own thoughts clothed in better language than they could ever hope to express them. The poems are divided up, being one for each day of the month, and there is an ease and gracefulness about them all which attracts and holds the reader. Whilst allowing fully for the object, the authoress has before her throughout the little book, it is much to be wished that a more robust and cheerful tone was found in this and all such poetry.

Wm. Briggs & Co., Toronto.

Mrs. Goodsole—Why, Johnny, are you just going home now? Your mother's been looking for you all afternoon. Johnny—Yes'm, I know. Mrs. Goodsole—Just think how worried she must be. Johnny—Oh, she's near the end o' her worryin'. I'm just beginning' mine.

A young fellow who was very stout joined the Yeomanry, and saw service in South Africa. When he got home again he met one of his acquaintances. "Hallo, old man, how are you?" was his friend's greeting. "Glad to see you're back from the front." "You don't say so!" the Yeoman replied. "I know I'm very thin, but I did not think I was so bad that you could see my back from the front!"

It is always easy to rejoice in afflictions, if some one else has them.

DIGESTION WITHOUT A STOMACH.

The fact that people live and digest food after the stomach has been removed, proves that the important part of digestion takes place in the intestines. Hence it comes that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are so wonderfully successful in curing chronic indigestion and dyspepsia. They act directly on the kidneys, liver and intestines, making them healthy, active and vigorous, and so insure perfect digestion and prompt removal of poisonous waste matter.

Victoria Water Works

TENDERS FOR WATER METERS.

Tenders will be received up to 3 p. m. on Monday the 19th May, 1902, for supplying the following goods to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

50 ⅝, 15 ¾, 4 1-inch, 2 1½-inch and 2 2-inch Water Meters, as per specification which can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders must be sealed, endorsed and addressed to W. W. Northcott, Purchasing Agent. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. W. NORTHCOTT.
Purchasing Agent.
City Hall, Victoria, B. C., 29 April, 1902.

Victoria Water Works

Attention is called to Sections 22 and 23 of "The Water Works Regulation By-Law, 1900," No. 45, which reads as follows: "No person shall sprinkle or use in any "manner whatsoever the water supplied by the City, upon lawns, gardens, "yards, or grounds of any description, except between the hours of 5 and 9 in the "morning, and the hours of 5 and 10 in "the evening, unless the water so used "shall be supplied by meter. If water (except water supplied by meter) is used for "watering lawns or gardens at other than "the permitted hours, there shall be charged against the person so using such water "the sum of fifty cents for each infraction, "but this provision shall in no way prejudice any proceedings for enforcing the "penalties attached to any infraction of "this by-law."

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.
City Hall, 6 May, 1902.

E. ANDERNACH

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

92 GOVERNMENT ST.

All kinds of Clock and Watch repairing, Stone Setting, Jewelry Work, etc., done on shortest notice and at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MINERAL ACT.

Certificate of Improvements.

Notice.

Sullins Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division. Where located: On Mount Brenton, about 10 miles west of the E. & N. Railway.

Take notice that we, Lewis W. Sullins, F.M.C. B60779, and Charles V. Brown, Free Miner's Certificate No. 63678, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 14th day of May A. D., 1902.

New Alberni-Nanaimo Mail Stage

Victoria to New Alberni in one day, via E. & N. R. R.

Leaves New Alberni Mondays and Thursdays at 7:00 a. m. o'clock.

Leaves Nanaimo post office Tuesday and Friday at 11 a. m., calling at Wellington and leaving there at 1 o'clock p. m., or on arrival of train, arriving at New Alberni 10:30 o'clock same day. Fare, New Alberni to Victoria via E. & N. R.R., $5.20; Alberni to Victoria and return via E. & N. R.R., $8.65.

WOODLEY & VIPOND.

Cordwood and Stovewood

Truck, Dray and General Teaming done.
J. E. PAINTER.
Office—21 Cormorant Street.
Residence—17 Pine Street, Victoria West.
Telephone 426.

THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

TO THE ATLIN, BIG SALMON, WHITE HORSE, HOOTALINQUA, STEWART RIVER, KLONDIKE, KOYUKUK AND YUKON MINING DISTRICTS

THROUGH LINE SKAGWAY TO DAWSON.

DAILY TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN SKAGWAY AND WHITE HORSE.

Trains connect directly at Caribou with the Company's steamers for all Lake Points, including the Atlin, Taku and Golden Gate Mining Camps.

Regular steamer service will be maintained during the open season of navigation between White Horse and Mason's and Eureka Landings, the points of departure for the Big Salmon Mines.

At White Horse the trains connect with the British Yukon Navigation Company' fine fleet of River Steamers giving daily service to Hootalinqua, Stewart River, Dawson, etc.

Connections made at Dawson for all Camps in the Koyukuk District; also all Lower Yukon River Points, including St. Michaels and Nome.

J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, - 100 Government St., Victoria

A. B. NEWELL,
Vice-President and General Manager.
Seattle, Wash., and Skagway, Alaska.

J. FRANCIS LEE,
Traffic Manager.

PUGET SOUND NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers for Puget Sound Points.

Steamer Rosalie sails daily, except Wednesday, at 9 a. m.

Steamer Majestic sails daily except Friday, at 8 p. m.

On Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, steamer Majestic calls at Port Angeles.

E. E. BLACKWOOD,
100 Government Street.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

S. S. VENTURA for Auckland, Sydney 10 a. m., Thursday, May 22nd.

S. S. ALAMEDA sails for Honolulu, Saturday, May 31, 2 p. m.

S. S. AUSTRALIA, for Tahiti, June 9, 10 a. m., Thursday, May 22nd.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents San Francisco.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Ionian—Allan Line ..... Montreal, May 31st
Parisian—Allan Line ..... June 7th
Tunisian—Allan Line ..... June 14th
Lake Ontario—Beaver Line .... May 29th
Lake Simcoe—Beaver Line ..... June 5th
Lake Manitoba—Beaver Line .. June 12th
Oceanic—White Star Line..... New York, May 28th
Majestic—White Star Line ..... June 4th
Germanic—White Star Line .... June 11th
Umbria—Cunard Line ..... May 31st
Lucania—Cunard Line ..... June 7th
Etruria—Cunard Line ..... June 14th
Kronprinz Wilhelm—N. G. Lloyd.. June 3rd
Grosser Kurfurst—N. G. Lloyd.. June 3rd
Columbia—Hamburg-American.... June 5th
Deutschland—Hamburg-American. June 12th
St. Paul—American Line ..... June 4th
St. Louis—American Line ..... June 11th
Columbia—Anchor Line ..... May 31st
Furnessia—Anchor Line ..... June 7th
Ivernia—Cunard Line ..... Boston, May 27th
Saxonia—Cunard Line ..... June 10th
New England—Dominion Line .... June 4th
Vancouver—Dominion Line ..... June 7th
Californian—Dominion Line ..... Portland, June 7th
Colonian—Dominion Line ..... June 28th

H. H. ABBOTT,
Agent for all Lines.
86 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

DISCOUNT SALE

All desiring to get the latest style in Spring Suits, will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere. We will give for two weeks only, 30 per cent discount. Sale will commence Monday, 21st inst. Satisfaction guaranteed.

George Henry
Merchant Tailor,
162 GOVERNMENT STREET.

FIGURES TALK!

The fifth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company was held in Toronto, March 7th.

The net profit of the year, after paying all operating expenses and all charges of every kind, amounted to $207,848.39. After paying a dividend at the rate of ten per cent per annum, a balance of $28,142.89 was carried forward to the credit of profit and loss.

This Company's assets are their coal mines and the Townsite of Fernie. Four years ago this Company had no transportation facilities, and their stock sold as low as eleven cents per share. Today their stock is selling at $90.00.

The Similkameen Valley Coal Company Limited, assets are coal mines, timber, water power, agricultural and horticultural land, city waterworks, electric light plant, and the Townsite of Ashnola, surrounded by the following resources: Gold, copper, silver, lead, iron, lime, fire clay, platinum and a fine stock raising country, and it is the smelting centre of the Similkameen Valley, with a climate all that could be asked. Today you can secure an option on this Company's stock by paying ten cents per share down and ten cents per month until fully paid, with non-forfeiture clause. This price is subject to twenty-five cents advance without notice or as soon as transportation is assured. The present price is $1.10 per share. Do not wait until it is too late, but get in on the ground floor and make a handsome profit. A purchaser of 100 shares now may gain a profit of $8,990.00. Crow's Nest shares as an example. This would be a fair profit on an investment of $10 per month for eleven months. We invite the fullest inspection of the Company's affairs by intending purchasers. For further information apply to the

Similkameen Valley Coal Company, Limited.

Head Office, Nelson, B. C., Room "A" K. W. C. Block, Baker Street, NELSON, B. C.
J. E. CHURCH, 14 Trounce Avenue,
Official Broker.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Time Table.—Effective October 15th, 1901.

ALASKA ROUTE—FOR SKAGWAY DIRECT.

Per Charmer.	Lv. Victoria. 1 o'clock.	Lv. Vancouver 2 o'clock.
Princess May	May 17	May 17
	May 27	May 27

Connecting with White Pass & Yukon route.

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER ROUTE.

S. S. "Charmer."

Leave Victoria daily, 1 a. m.
Leave Vancouver daily, 1:15 p. m.

NORTHERN B. C. COAST ROUTE.

S. S. "Tees."

Leave Victoria 11 p. m. 1st and 15th of month.
Leave Vancouver 2 p. m. 2nd and 16th of month.

For Alert Bay, Fort Rupert, Rivers Inlet, Namu, Bella Bella, China Hat, Lowe Inlet, Skeena River, Metlakatlah, Pt. Simpson, Naas River, and intermediate ports, calling at Bella Coola and Skidegate once a month.

VICTORIA-NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE

Steamer "R. P. Rithet."

Leave Victoria Tuesdays and Fridays, 7 a. m.
Leave New Westminster Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7 a. m., calling at Mayne, Steveston and Gulchon.

NEW WESTMINSTER-CHILLIWACK ROUTE.

Steamer "Beaver."

Leave Westminster Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 p. m.
Leave Chilliwack Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a. m.

WESTMINSTER-STEVESTON ROUTE.

Steamer "Transfer."

Leave Westminster, Mondays, 5 a. m., 3 p. m., Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 3 p. m., Saturdays 2 p. m.
Leave Steveston Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, 7 a. m., Fridays 6 a. m., Saturdays 7 a. m., 5 p. m.

WEST COAST ROUTE.

Steamer "Queen City."

Leave Victoria 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th day of month, for Port Renfrew, Carmanah, Claoose, Dodgers Cove, Ecole, Alberni, Sechart, Uclulet, Clayoquot and Ahouset. For Cape Scott and intermediate ports on 20th day of each month.

This Company reserves the right to change this time table at any time without notice.

For particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to nearest agent, or—
J. W. TROUP, Manager, Victoria, B. C.
E. J. COYLE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.
H. H. ABBOTT, General Agent, Victoria.

NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO.

Will despatch its first class steamers for NOME and ST MICHAEL as follows:

FROM SEATTLE.

S. S. OHIO, 3500 tons ..... June 3rd
S. S. INDIANA, 3500 tons ..... June 7th

Connecting at Nome with steamer Saidle, for Teller and Candle Creek, and steamer Dora for Bluff City, Golovin and St. Michael, and connecting at St. Michael with the Company's River Steamers for Dawson, Koyukuk and all Yukon River Points.

For freight and passage apply to
EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
Puget Sound Agent, Seattle, Wash.
Or to DODWELL & CO., Victoria.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C. Passengers can leave and arrive daily by steamers Majestic or Rosalie, connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer.

JAPAN-AMERICAN LINE.
Fortnightly Sailings.

S. S. Kinshui Maru, will leave May 20th for China, Japan and Asiatic ports.

K. J. BURNS,
General Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

And Soo Pacific Line

World's Scenic Route

LOWEST RATES. BEST SERVICE.

To all points in Canada and the United States. The fastest and best equipped train crossing the Continent.

SAILINGS FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Tartar ..... May 10
Empress of India ..... May 26
Empress of Japan ..... June 16th
Athenian ..... June 23rd

SAILINGS FOR HONOLULU AND AUSTRALIA

Miowera ..... May 30
Aorangi ..... June 27
Moana ..... July 25

And every four weeks thereafter.

For full particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to
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Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

For South Eastern Alaska.

LEAVE VICTORIA

Cottage City, 6 a. m., May 1, 16, 31, June 15, July 3, Spokane 9 p. m., June 14, 28.

Leave Seattle.

Steamships Cottage City, City of Seattle or City of Topeka, 9 p. m., May 5, 11, 15, 20, 23, 30, June 4, 14, 16, 19 28, Spokane, 9 a. m., June 14, 28.

FOR NOME.

Leave Seattle

Steamship Senator, June 1, Steamship Valencia, June 7, and fortnightly during season.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Leave Victoria.

Steamships City of Puebla, Umatilla or Queen, carrying H. B. M. mails, 8 p. m. May 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, June 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28 July 3 and every fifth day thereafter.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with company's steamers for ports in Southern California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, 61 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.
TICKET OFFICE—113 James Street, Seattle. M. Talbot, Commercial Agent.
C. W. MILLER, Assistant General Agent, Ocean Dock, Seattle.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

Harvest on the Prairie.

Harold Bindloss, in The Gentleman's Magazine.

It was sunrise when, leading a yoke of sturdy oxen, I left behind the clustered wheat sheaves surrounding Thompson's homestead in Western Canada, but the stars were blinking down on the broad sea of grass when we plodded thick with dust into the rutted streets of a wooden town beside the railroad track. It was autumn, and, as usual at that season on the Assiniboian prairie, the day was fiercely hot, so we rested wherever a willow copse or birch bluff afforded welcome shade, while oxen seldom exceed an average pace of two miles an hour at the best of times. My business was to assist in hauling a separator, or thrashing machine proper, as distinguished from the engine which drives it, back across the prairie to Thompson's farm, and the said separator was not expected until the next day's train. Its owners had, I understood, capsized it with disastrous consequences descending a ravine, and, minus some of its heavier parts, it had been sent to Brandon or Winnipeg for refitting, while, when in our hands, it narrowly escaped the same fate a second time.

One of the owners was already waiting me, and we proceeded to borrow another yoke of oxen, besides two half-tamed broncos, to help us over the ravines, and then waited somewhat impatiently, or at least my comrade did, for the advent of the train. He had fired a sawmill engine somewhere, and, because the Western Canadian is above all things adaptable, had persuaded a friend who formerly sailed upon a Lake Superior whaleback to join him and another with some experience of the business in running what is termed upon the prairie a thrashing outfit. Now he seemed feverishly eager to get to work, because his whole capital had been embarked in the venture, and, so he said, another new and high-toned outfit was already coming along. The Thompson brothers afterwards decided it might have been better to have waited for that other outfit; but the Western wheat-grower is usually characterized by a certain kindliness which prompts him, as he would express it, to give the struggling small man a show. We were chatting together in the general room of the primitive wooden hotel the next night when we heard the train was expected, and the place was typical of the country. There was no attempt at ornamentation beyond a few polished buffalo horns and heads of antelope on the bare matchboarded walls. A huge stove with the pipe dismantled stood in the centre, and two cheap nickelled lamps shed down an indifferent light on the group of bronzed athletic men who, attired in fringed deerskin jackets, or more simply in old blue overalls, lounged on the hard benches or idled about the bar.

But none of them carried pistols, and no one demanded that the stranger should join him under threat of promiscuous shooting, when he called for drinks, which in accordance with a curious popular superstition the frequenter of a Western saloon should do. These were the aristocracy of that part of the prairie—sober, resourceful and indefatigable men who had broken new wheat lands out of the virgin wilderness, and owed their present prosperity to the steadfast labor of their own hands. One or two, as I knew, could still remember the dead languages they had learned in English colleges, and others were grim Calvinists born in the bush of Ontario, who had apparently more in common with their Covenanting ancestors than the latter-day emigrants from Caledonia. They had ridden in to engage harvesters, who were expected to arrive in a body by the Pacific mail.

When we stood among the ballast under the gaunt grain elevators beside the metals, the first thing visible was a great blinking eye, which flickered like a comet beneath the dwindling telegraph posts that vanished on the verge of the prairie. It was the blaze of the big locomotive's head-lamp, and we could see it miles away, for that part of the steel band which binds London into swift communion with China and Japan, runs straight and level across the prairie. Presently, with brakes screaming, and the men who applied them clambering along the roofs above, amid a clash of loosened couplings the freight express rolled in. Our thrasher was on a flat car in the rear, and the engineer swore roundly at us and at it as we made shift with an extemporized derrick to remove it. That car was wanted somewhere further on, and he was racing across a continent with machinery which mines were waiting for in British Columbia, and express cargo the Empress liner would land in Yokohama. Hardly had we got the thrasher clear when the couplings tightened, and with loud blasts from their funnels the two giant engines hauled the train out again, leaving one impressed with a sense of the greatness of British commerce and of the globe's littleness.

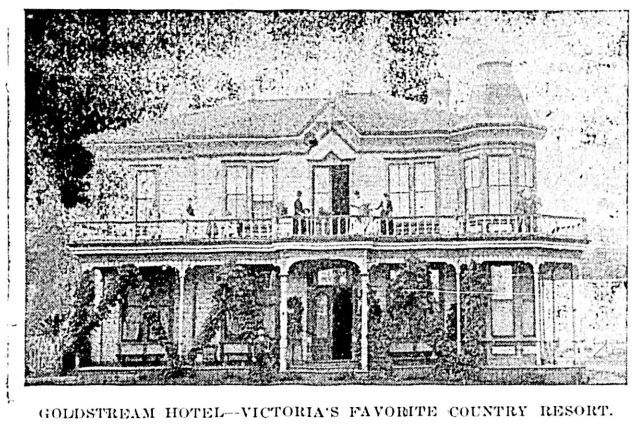
Then with a double span of oxen, in addition to the broncos tugging at their collars and testing the curiously extemporized gear, the separator lurched off across the prairie, amid good-humored ironical queries as to where we were scheduled for, and when we expected to get there. The pace was not exhilarating, though the clear air certainly was, and some time elapsed before the clustering roofs sank from sight, while long afterwards the ugly heads of the elevators loomed up above the grass-land's rim like the topsails of a ship hull-down at sea. In other ways the same thing was suggested, for all round the compass, as far as the eye could see, swelling level beyond level, the long waves of whitened grass resembled a suddenly congealed ocean. The beat of hoofs and jingle of harness broke sharply through a deep stillness; moving shadows of man and beast, with the moon behind them, fell blackly across the grass; but a sense of unreality accompanied the midnight march, and one commenced to feel that in leaving the railroad we had cast off the last link binding us to a modern world, for the prairie stretched on before us a silent, mysterious waste, as it had done since the beginning.

This lasted for some hours, and then we were roused to action, for one of the deep ravines, or coulees, which are common in that region, opened across our way. They resemble a deep railway cutting, save that the slopes are draped with birches and willows, and wind onward in sinuous curves apparently forever. We held a consultation as to how the separator was to make the descent, but when the writer suggested we should wait till daylight, its owner objected strenuously. "We've sunk our last dollar in this machine, and she's got to get it back," he said. "While we sit here fooling, the others are coming along to scoop the contracts in, and we've to thrash for Thompson and then rustle south, keeping ahead of them. You're bound to take steep chances when you're a poor man."

As a result we commenced operations by fastening stout ropes to the rear of the concern, the other ends the sailorman passed round the stoutest birches he could find, though there is no heavy timber upon the prairie. Then with many misgivings I trudged beside the oxen, keeping a long knife handy, however, to cut the rawhide traces in case the machine threatened to run over them. Fortune favored us part of the time, and the birches slid upwards past us, while the groaning wheels sank into the soft trail, until on the verge of the steepest part of the declivity we brought up panting, and I refused to lead further with the beasts. The owners, however, were far from beaten yet, and when they had made fast what the seamen called their check lines and stern warps to more trunks, proceeded, while the rest pulled back behind, to lower the apparatus down. They were doubtless thankful that all the heavy parts were not there, for presently the navigator called out in warning, there was a sound of rending timber, and after being violently jerked off our feet, we were trailed behind the machine until the writer, letting go, sat breathlessly in the torn-up mould, and watched the black shape charge down the incline.

It went through two thickets, smashed several growing trees into splinters, and just when we expected to see it dive into a creek, brought up with the four wheels almost axle-deep on the very verge of the quaggy bank. Then there followed vigorous language and mutual recriminations, until I remember the navigator said, "If it's anything on clean water, I'm there everytime, but when you want a blamed second-hand foundry busted down the side of a mountain you can give the contract to somebody else. Don't see any good in talking; she's here—there's no disputing that, and we've got to arrange that she isn't."

I think a couple of hours we spent in assisting the four oxen and two kicking broncos to drag the machine out and force it through brake and thicket towards a rude log bridge, while at least another was passed in desperate labor before men and beast together hauled it up the opposite incline. But the owner was an individual of resolute character, and he encouraged us breathlessly with such comments as, "We've taken the Thompsons' contract, and she's going there on time. Wake up before the flies eat you. You've got to beat the other outfit if you pull the wheels off."



GOLDSTREAM HOTEL—VICTORIA'S FAVORITE COUNTRY RESORT.

The flies were in any case almost devouring us, for the mosquitoes had risen in legions from the swampy creek, and when both hands were urgently needed it was exasperating to feel at least a dozen hovering about one's eyes, or biting at the back of one's neck. But the task was accomplished, and we had perforce to rest the beasts at dawn, while the sun was near the meridian, and the temperature trying, when, lurching over the crest of a rise, we came into sight of the Thompson's holding. It can be fiercely hot in summer and autumn upon the prairie. Now the farms on the wide grass-lands are very much alike, and the one before us might, with small change in its surroundings, have been mistaken for many another. Under a dazzling vault of blue the parched white levels swept on in a great circle, broken only by the willows ridging the crest of a ravine, a breadth of yellow stubble, and the stooks of golden grain which had tinges of coppery red in it. A little log house rose beyond them nakedly out of the grass, with a shapeless sod stable and strawpile granary against the birch bluff behind, which formed a small oasis of cool shadow. But what interested us far more than the artistic aspect was the long trail of smoke which rose from the funnel of a twinkling engine, and one of the thrashers shouted exultantly at the sight of it.

"I guess she's waiting for us with steam enough to bust her. Oh, some one stir those beasts up, and get on a rustle before we freeze," he said. We brought in the separator at the nearest approach to a trot the tired beasts were capable of; and the word is used advisedly, for some oxen can trot, or progress with a gait which resembles it. Then, while the thrashers greeted their comrade with boisterous gaiety, Thompson and his brother came up. They were well-trained young Englishmen of the kind one may meet with every here and there all the way from Winnipeg to Calgary, and some years earlier had sunk the proceeds of their small patrimony on the prairie. Now, though he often worked fifteen hours a day, the handsome bronzed man who, clad in sun-yellowed shirt which had once been blue, wide hat and dust-caked overalls, sat on the driving seat of the wagon more resembled a cavalry officer after a hard march than a field laborer.

"We've just got some dinner ready, and hope you'll do it justice. Glad to see you, boys," he said. "Then you'd better lay back and rest an hour or so."

The former sawmill fireman, however, shook his head as he answered, "Lay off and rest be obliterated! We're working on a contract, and we're going to rush it through. If you'll keep us going with wood and water, we're ready to start right now."

The new arrivals redeemed their leader's word, and while I adjourned for refreshment toiled hard with hammer and spanner. Meanwhile a column of steam rolled aloft from the waiting engine, which was an antiquated and rusty contrivance of the kind one still finds doing service upon the prairie, and endangering the lives of those who fire it. Because of the scarcity of logs large enough for building, and the price of sawn lumber, it had also, to judge from appearances, stood out in the snow all winter. At last, however, all was ready to start, and lounging in the doorway I surveyed the scene. A glancing heat-refraction quivered across the whitened plain, and a birch bluff hung suspended above the horizon as one may notice an island do over an oily summer sea. The stubble ran tall and yellow athwart it, for there being no local market for straw, but little is cut with the ear, and it would have been difficult to find elsewhere such thick flinty stems. Once in forgotten days the waters of Agassiz rolled over these wide levels, and drying strewed them with rich alluvial; then growing and rotting for countless centuries, the grasses piled up a foot or two of jetty mould, and the combination forms perhaps the finest wheat-soil in the world. Year after year it will return a heavy yield without fertilization. It is, however, a pity that the climate does not always match it. Also, where frost and sun had crumbled the clods of the last fall's breaking, Thompson's ploughshare was in all probability the first to unlock its sealed-up treasure since the world began.

Men in wide felt hats and the usual coarse blue shirts gathered about the sheaves, for grain is perhaps most often thrashed from the field in that region, dusty teams were waiting before the light box-wagons, and in spite of the torrid heat everyone seemed intent and eager, while the whole scene changed as by magic when a voice cried, "We're ready!" and the separator commenced to hum. There was a crash of torn-down stubble and a merry beat of hoofs as the wagons raced jolting towards the vibrating machine; the blast of steam died away as the cylinders drew it in, and forks flashed in the sun glare while men bent double. In insular Britain the farmer's work is spread over most of the year, but upon the prairie it must be compressed into the space between April and October, and, as the settlers know too well, there is occasionally blighting frost in autumn. Therefore, as sowing, hay-cutting and harvest follow hard upon each other, men toil at high pressure throughout the short northern summer. Unless the crop is sown and ripened early, there are heavy risks of losing it.

As a rule the Western harvesters have not the stalwart heaviness of some of the British field hands, but it struck the writer that they were more enduring and much more ingenious, which is, however, natural in a region where artizans are scarce and a man must depend largely on his own resources, making what he needs.

Neither were all of them paid, for the small wheat-growers are a kindly race, and those whose work is finished drive long distances with their teams to assist their neighbors. If the poorer man requires more ploughs and harrows, or even working oxen, and another man has any to spare, he need only ask for them, while the wanderer in search of land or work usually follows the Apostolic custom, taking nothing with him, for he is sure of a welcome at any homestead he cares to honor with his presence. The writer digresses to mention this because throughout the Western Dominion he has been given the warmest blanket and the ploughman or trail-cutter's best, and has entertained wanderers in return, including one who was not an angel, but an escaping murderer, unawares. The latter proved a particularly pleasant companion until he disappeared mysteriously, leaving no address, shortly before the representatives of the law rode up.

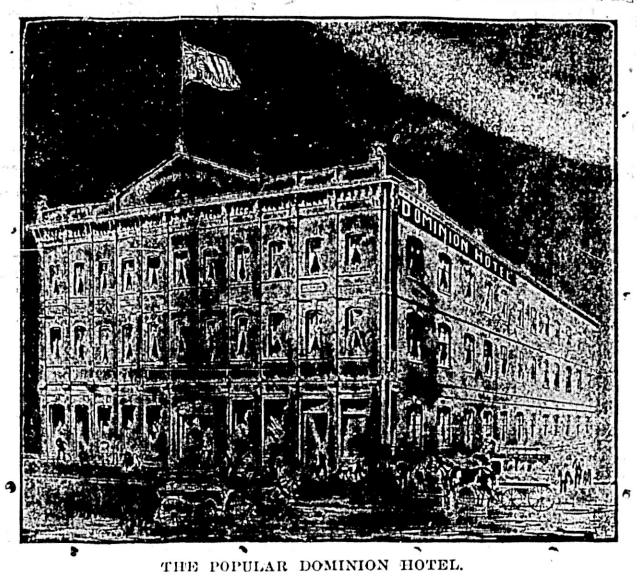
So there was hurry and bustle, but no ill-humor, as the separator devoured the golden sheaves. Men laughed and bantered each other in the thick of the rolling dust, while those who worked for friendship vied with those who worked for money. One could see that this was an energetic, light-hearted people who met their troubles—and they had them—cheerfully, while even in case of latitude of speech it was noticeable that Western humor was rather pointed by daring originality than by aggressive foulness. There are various reasons for this contentedness, including the sense of freedom in wide spaces, and an abundance of wholesome food. Also, it may be because on the prairie almost everyone works for his own hand, and no man labors better than when he knows that each effort increases his individual prosperity; while at home the monotonous task of producing the same thing daily for the benefit of an often unknown master too frequently prevents the toiler taking an intelligent interest in his avocation. The successful prairie farmer must, on the other hand, combine the functions of builder, engineer's fitter and carpenter with his own, and thus by constantly exercising his powers of invention, becomes fitted to grapple with any emergency. There are disadvantages to the individual in the system which provides each man in return for money with what he needs ready-made.

After all, men are the most important product of any soil, and the best that any new country can do is to increase, not necessarily the riches, but the bodily and mental vigor besides the happiness of the human kind. In regard to its second product, grain, the wheat, we estimated, would thrash out 25 bushels to the acre at least, and the oats fifty; while the Thompsons' 320 acres, partly "broken," had cost them several years' hard labor, besides the equivalent of some £500 sterling. There are men who began with nothing at all, but, besides being possessed of unusual energy and strength, they were also unusually lucky. That crop would increase their bank balance, but it was hardly an average one, because in some seasons a portion or all is smitten down by devastating hail, eaten by the gophers, or shrivelled by autumn frost. From July throughout August many an anxious eye watches the barometer, and while grimed thick with dust I assisted in feeding the insatiable separator, and found time for an occasional glance across the splendid field, I remembered another season when the tall green blades had been reaped by the pitiless hail, and ruin was spread in chequers across the face of the prairie, one field standing untouched and the next utterly blotted out. The havoc was complete in twenty minutes, after which the sun shone hot, but ice lumps almost as large as walnuts can do much damage in even a shorter time.

The gopher also deserves a passing mention, because he is a factor in the prosperity or otherwise of the great Northwest, and for his especial benefit the government provided the settlers with free strychnine. He resembles an English squirrel, but burrows in the ground, and when numerous can clean up a field of grain almost as effectively as a Toronto binder. Also, tunneling near the wells, scores often perish therein, so that when the farmer has no time to fish them out, it happens that all one's food is flavored with gopher extract. But, as it is at sea with the cockroaches in the pannikin, one gets used to this, and some even profess to find it relishing. We rested some of the beasts perforce for an hour or two presently, and the owners thereof seized the opportunity of effecting further repairs to the separator. "She's got a blamed binder wire fooling round in her inside," one informed me. "I guess we've got to go rate before it busts her."

It may be remarked that without the automatic binder, which, as everybody knows, lies upon as well as cuts the crop, there would be much less wheat grown upon the prairie. Labor is costly, prices are low, and the binder is both careless and almost human in its action. Still, it long puzzled inventors to design an apparatus that would tie a knot in twine, and accordingly hard steel wire, which has become twisted together and broken, was used instead. Thompson, pressed at the same time, had, however, readily employed one of the early specimens he had either found or purchased somewhere at a cheap-iron price, with the result that a piece of springy wire was causing trouble inside the separator. The sod stable I led the beasts into was the work of its owners' hands, built several feet thick and roofed with the same material piled over a birch branch framing; and as I gathered armfuls of the harsh and wiry prairie hay redolent of wild peppermint, I remembered how we had toiled from dawn to sunset cutting it. Artificial grasses are not grown in that region, and the farmer depends on the natural product to feed his working beasts. This grass grows only a few inches high upon the levels, and it is therefore necessary to seek it in the dried-up sloughs, which are lakes formed by melting snow, where it sometimes rises more than waist-high. It is made ready by the sun, and one has only to drive the mower through and convey it home, though the distance dividing homestead and hayfield may be anything under eight miles or so. Then it became my privilege to assist Thompson junior in his cooking, and when we emptied the chicken-shed I held the fowls upon the block while, with a heavy axe, he decapitated them. We had spun a coin for the choice of occupations. A jet of steam from the engine helped the feathers out, and I wondered what Thompson's English friends, who wrote him letters on crested paper, would say if they saw him sprinkled all over with soot and fibrous dust, as well as ensanguined plumage, trussing fowls by the dozen. No part of the operation was exactly pleasant, for decheaded fowls do not always give up the ghost immediately.

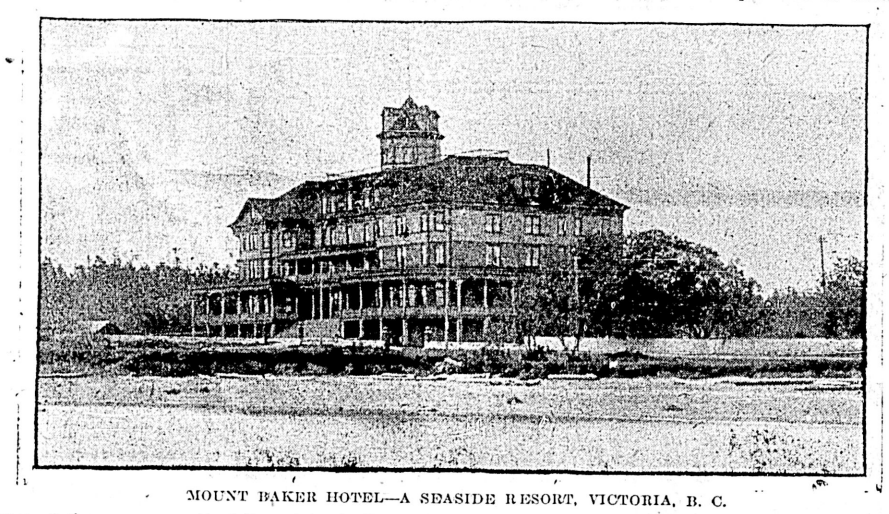
The moon was climbing blood-red above the edge of the dewy grass when we threw the waste fires and had supper ready. It was spread on boards in the open, because there was no room in the house for half that company, and the men fed as they had worked, heroically. Fowls, potatoes, stewed dried apples, which is probably flavored glucose, disappeared with a rapidity which kept the two cooks in a state of frantic hurry, and there were gallons of strong green tea. That, however, as usual, was the only liquor. Then, while some lay prone smoking the inevitable T. & B., a neighbor rose up to say: "We have to thank the Thompson brothers for a high-class spread, and if the engine holds out we're going to square the deal. They staked high on the weather, and they've won a record crop. Now, for the credit of the prairie, it's our business to see them safely through with it."



THE POPULAR DOMINION HOTEL.

"That's so," answered the owner of the thrasher. "There'll be a record thrashing, too, or we'll blow up some one with the old machine," and there were murmurs of sincere, if quaintly expressed goodwill when Thompson made his acknowledgments. He stood up under the moonlight, brown-bearded, supple but stalwart, with one hand on his hip, and again it struck me that here one might see to what perfection of vigor and stature our surplus peoples may grow in the new lands of the West. Then from out of the strawpile's shadow merry music drifted across the prairie, and some of the more energetic fell to dancing quaint and many-stepped measures, the lady wearing a band of wheat-straw about one corded arm, while as usual the dances were combined from those of ancient France and Caledonia. A French-Canadian from Quebec wiled sweet music from a battered violin, and his companion was an Ontario Scotchman, which was fitting; for though the prevalent tone of the prairie is English in the narrower sense of the word, these two races, the one forerunning with snowshoe, trap and rifle, and the other following with axe and plough, have between them done much for the development of the Dominion.

But at last eyes grew heavy, and even those hard limbs weary, so, some in the stable, some in the strawpile granary, or strewn about the floor of the house, the harvesters sank into slumber. Then after Thompson junior and I had collected the remnant of the feast, and decided, after much discussion where we were going to procure the next meal from, a deep hush settled down upon the moonlit prairie, which seemed to roll away before us out of reach of mortals' knowledge into infinity. Through it at intervals came the far-off and eerie call of a wandering coyote, then utter stillness again, until a faint clinking commenced, and with a smile I realized that the engineer could not resist attempting another improvement to his dangerous machine. So, with the intermittent clank of steel and an occasional anathema from a tired man for lullaby, I sank into deep slumber, which lasted until the first daylight roused us to commence work again.



MOUNT BAKER HOTEL—A SEASIDE RESORT, VICTORIA, B. C.

DRIARD HOTEL, VICTORIA, B. C.

IRON AND STEEL IN CANADA.

After a struggle of more than a century, it can be said at last that the iron and steel industry of Canada has both an existence and a future. When the first furnace was established about 100 years ago, the industry secured a foothold in the country, but up to ten or twelve years ago the only future that was generally credited for Canadian iron concerns was bankruptcy. Of course, there were successful ventures, as the history of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited, will show; but general confidence in the industry was wanting. One morning our brightest minds saw other men usurping their birthright, they became interested, and, as a consequence, the iron and steel industry is today perhaps our most hope-inspiring commercial enterprise. Not because foreigners have come in and made things "go," but because the Canadian public has awakened to a realization of the importance and value of the industry, and the need of encouraging it.

For a long time our iron ore resources were regarded as treasures of no value, because ore and coal were not in juxtaposition. But investigation has shown that in all the four districts in Canada that can boast of iron ore supplies, the assemblage of the raw materials for iron and steel furnaces can be made at a lower cost than Pittsburg, the cheapest centre in the United States. That is a fact not fully realized yet.

The freight cost on the assembling raw materials entering into a ton of pig to be made at Pittsburg is $3.25, including the charges on bringing the ore from the Lake Superior mines, the coal from the Connelsville district, and the limestone from the Tyrone district. Any firm that can assemble their raw materials at a lower cost than $3.25 can beat the United States manufacturers on the Canadian market, and if production is cheap enough, as it has proven to be in more than one centre, Canada will be able to take a foremost place in the export trade. Both the domestic and foreign demands for iron and steel are growing faster than the supplies.

WHERE DO WE STAND?

If one takes a map and draws a line from British Columbia on the West to St. John's, Newfoundland, on the East, the line will run through four well-developed beds of ore of large quantity and of excellent quality, all capable of being mined as cheaply as dirt. They are related to the coal as follows:

1. In British Columbia coal beds in the United States district not far from Seattle, and those of the Crow's Nest on the Canadian side are contiguous. It is said that an assemblage of material is here possible inside the standard we have taken. But the commencement has not been made yet.

2. On the northern shores of Lake Superior are large and pure beds such as the Helen mine. They are being utilized by Mr. Clergue, by the Canada Iron Furnace Co., at Midland, and will be by the Cramp Ontario Steel Company, who are erecting two coke furnaces, with a daily capacity of 250 tons each at Collingwood. This district is full of promise. It is nearer the coal regions than Chicago, where many a large United States plant is situated. It has only to bring its coal from the Connelsville or Pittsburg district, a distance of, say, 210 miles by rail to Lorain or Cleveland. Both ports are equipped with modern coal-loading plants. A short water haul equivalent to, say, 80 miles of rail haul, will connect with the mines. This basis at one-fourteenth of a cent per mile gives a freight cost of $1.97, or $1.28 lower than the Pittsburg standard.

MOVING FURNACES TO THE ORE.

The number of arguments for assembling the raw material closer to the ore than to the coal is multiplying, because it requires only about one-half as much coke to make a ton of iron that it did some years ago. The proportion is now about two tons of iron to one of coke. If, then, either the iron or coal must be hauled, it is just half as expensive to haul the coal as the ore. For that reason it will be cheaper to have the furnaces situated near the ore mines. In every country we find the ore and coal separated, a fact which most people don't realize; so Canada's "iron" opportunity could not be brighter.

3. In the Ontario district exist ores of great promise, within reasonable distance of the coal of either the Connelsville or Punxatawny districts. Independent of the local supply is the Canadian lake ore to draw from. This latter plan the Hamilton Steel & Iron Company are following for good results. The government lets coke in free, which policy works in the favor of our iron manufacturer.

4. But our crowning opportunity is in Nova Scotia, where two strong companies—the Dominion Iron & Steel Company and the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company—have ensconsed themselves. The ore is drawn not only from Nova Scotia, in close proximity to the coal, but also from the famous mines on Belle Island. The manufacturing is done at Sydney, and it is claimed the cost of producing pig iron here is lower than anywhere else in the world. Against the Pittsburg cost it represents a saving of $2.45½ per ton. There is a further saving of $2 a ton freight for export. Sydney being an ocean port. In Sydney pigs can be made for $6 a ton, steel blooms for less than $10 a ton, and steel rails at about $12.

OPPORTUNITIES UNPARALLELED

Our opportunities to supply both export and domestic trade are unparalleled, for have we not ore on both east and west coasts for foreign lands, and on lake coasts in the centre of the continent for our home trade? What more can we ask for? If Canada does not become a great producer of iron and steel, as great producing nations go, it will be because Canadians have neither the energy nor the capital to develop their resources. But they are now recognizing their opportunity, and are grasping it.

OUR PIG IRON CAPACITY.

The number of blast furnaces in Canada to-day is fourteen completed, four building and four projected. Of the completed furnaces, nine use coke, one uses coke and charcoal, and four use charcoal as fuel. Two of the four building furnaces will use coke and two will use charcoal. The annual capacity of built and building furnaces is 1,090,300 tons.

The following table shows the production of pig iron in Canada since 1894:

Year.	No. of Tons.
1901	244,976
1900	86,090
1899	94,077
1898	68,756
1897	53,796
1896	60,030
1895	37,829
1894	44,791

Although the production for 1901 is about three times as large as that for the year previous, the building of plants now in progress ensures a much larger increase this and next year. The production in Canada is only 22 per cent. of the capacity, whereas in the United States it is 60 per cent. of the capacity. Per capita, the production in the United States is four times as great as in Canada; in the former country it is 475 pounds, in the latter it is 110 pounds. We do not yet produce nearly enough for our own wants, which are estimated at 800,000 tons a year. Not that our importations of pig iron are heavy; last year they were only 35,782 tons.

OUR STEEL WORKS.

The number of rolling mills and steel works in Canada is eighteen completed and two building. Of these, one makes steel in a special Bessemer converter, one makes Tropenas steel, while two standard Bessemer steel plants are being built. Four make open-hearth steel, and one open-hearth steel plant is being built. The annual capacity of built and building plants is: Standard, Bessemer, Tropenas and special Bessemer ingots and castings, 301,400 gross tons; open-hearth ingots and castings, 537,000 gross tons; total ingots and castings, 838,400 tons; rolled products, 981,900 tons.

MUCH TO BE DONE.

But of manufactures of iron and steel we import enormous quantities, the total values in 1901 running to $27,107,419. Much of this represents imports of steel rails, architectural shapes, plates and sheet iron, wire rods, machinery steel, and many other lines that should and could be made in this country. Some day it must be produced in Canada, from Canadian ores and by Canadian labor.

It is only in the last year or two that Canada's iron and steel exports have been worth much consideration. But the industry has just been put upon an export basis, and the probability is that it will be pushed in this direction, both in regard to pig iron and steel. The table of exports of pig iron is as follows:

Year.	Tons.	Value.
1892	3	$ 95
1893	12	330
1895	259	6,202
1896	1,940	45,363
1897	2,627	65,555
1898	2,403	61,029
1899	2,188	50,767
1901	5,623	117,456

A BIG INCREASE THIS YEAR.

In the first eight months of the present fiscal year Canada has exported 68,669 tons of pig iron, valued at $661,531. That is to say, that our exports of pig iron for the first eight months show an increase of 463 per cent. of last year's total exports.

In 1897 the value of our total exports of "iron and steel and manufactures of" was $1,397,195; in 1901 this was $3,717,537.

On all sides of this iron and steel industry there are unmistakable signs of progress. All eyes are on Canada, and it is not surprising that they should be.

FRENCH COURTESY.

Thought Is Good Opportunity to Avenge Boer War.

An American couple who for 20 years have lived in a house in the ViaSistina, Rome, says the London Leader, recently had to protest against the coal used by a French naval attache living in the same house, which gave off such an abominable and suffocating smoke that it not only inconvenienced them, but destroyed some flowers which they grew on a terrace.

According to the Pall Mall Gazette, the attache's wife, glad of a chance of being rude to people whom she supposed to be British, wrote the following reply:

Note for the Englishman who lives on the fifth story in the Palace Meroni, and who interferes where he is not concerned.

Mr. Englishman,—Your note is an impertinence. It is in my power to burn just such coal as I wish to burn in my chimney, and I allow nobody, especially an Englishman, to write to me insolently in the matter. I forbid you strongly to put your nose in my chimney. You ought really to take your nose to the Transvaal, for it ought to be there, and then Europe would be free of an annoying person.

The Americans took the letter to their Ambassador, who showed it to the British ambassador. The latter in turn called on the French representative, to whom he declared that the French naval attache would never be invited again to any function at the British Embassy in Rome.

It is best to be sincere, as a family in Germantown recently found out. They had been entertaining a distinguished novelist from abroad, who was not altogether acquainted with society's way of saying things it does not mean. The time came for her departure, and, as the host was handing her to the carriage, he said, very courteously, "I am sorry you cannot stay longer."

To which came the unlooked for retort, "Oh, but I can!"

There was only one course open. The trunks were taken down, the carriage sent away, and, to the consternation of her hosts, the lady re-entered the house.—Philadelphia Times.